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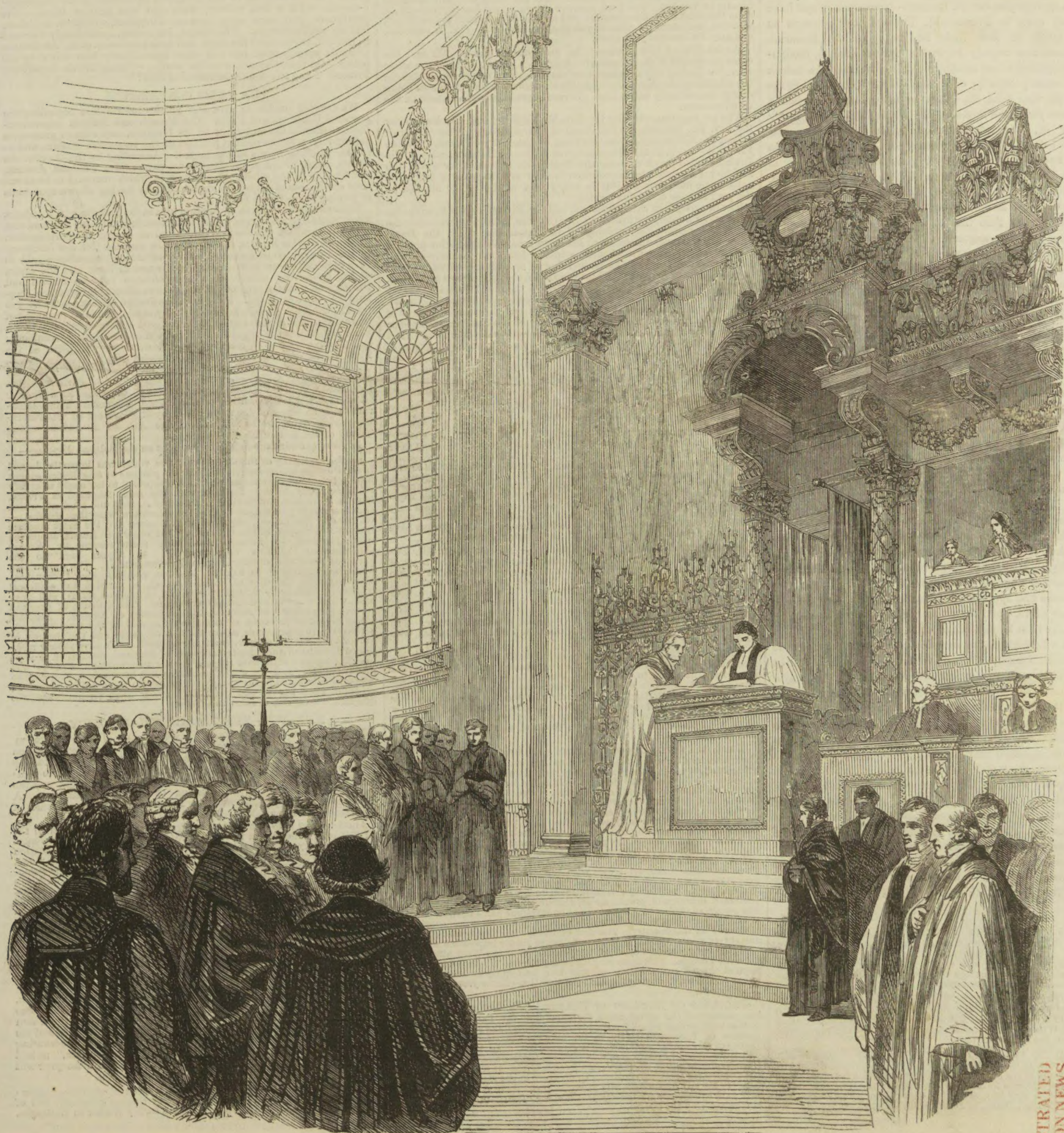
[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

## SHAKSPEARE, AND LITERATURE IN FRANCE.

FRANCE has reason to be proud of her poets, her dramatists, her romancists, her historians, her philosophers, and her critics. But they are all of a bygone time. Her last historians wrote and her last poets sung in the days of Louis Philippe. The Empire of the

first Bonaparte produced but one great writer—Madame de Staël—and she was hated and persecuted, because, with the innate independence of genius, she refused to prostitute her talents for the support of a despotism or the flattery of a despot. The Empire of the third Napoleon has produced no literature at all, unless the pruriency of the *Dame aux Camélias* and its filthy companions be considered worthy of the name. Thiers, Guizot, Lamar-

tine, Victor Hugo, Beranger, and all the living authors whose writings have conferred new lustre upon the already illustrious literature of their country, are men of a past age and a past system, who have derived no inspiration from, and owe nothing to, the present régime. Liberty of thought produced them; and liberty of speech and writing being at an end—at least for the present—no new giants have arisen to follow in their steps.



ENTHRONEMENT OF THE NEW BISHOP OF LONDON, IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)





Dumas the younger reigns supreme as the exponent of French literature, with its "Demi-mondes," its "Filles de Marbre," and its "Ladies with Camellias;" and for poets the Empire has nothing better or worthier to offer to France and to the world than—M. Ponsard!

Despotism can raise and maintain mighty armies. It can find and employ clever diplomatists. It can build streets, bridges, palaces, and cathedrals. It can, by the liberal expenditure of money, encourage musicians, painters, and sculptors; but, do as it will, it cannot produce great writers. The literature of Italy is defunct; and the genius of the people, denied all other modes of expression, takes refuge in music. The literature of Germany, forbidden to employ itself in the affairs of the world and the living interests of humanity, has bemuddled itself in the mists of theologies and the fumes of metaphysics, until the very name of a German author has become synonymous with a pedant. The literature of France has become the literature of libertinism and profligacy, and is, for the most part, only fit to be read in places that are not fit to be named; and all its best writers either write and think in foreign lands, or write no more. England and America are the only countries in the world that possess a living literature; and they are free. If authors be the chief glory of a nation, as one of the greatest of English philosophers and authors has asserted, what is the chief glory of a nation that has no authors at all? or that, having authors, allows them no scope for the exercise of their talents, except in the slavishness of their homage to the tyranny that objects to them; or in their pandering to the vices of a time which they are not allowed to teach, to elevate, and to reform?

When Englishmen reflect in this manner upon the present state of letters in France, they may be amused, but they certainly can neither be surprised nor offended at the estimate which the poet whom the French Emperor especially delights to honour has formed and publicly expressed of the great master of the literature of England. M. Ponsard, the author of some successful plays, who has recently been elected to the place in the French Academy rendered vacant by the death of one M. Baour Lormian, delivered himself, on taking his seat, of an eulogium upon his predecessor. While praising the forgotten plays of M. Lormian—whom few people have ever heard of, even in France—M. Ponsard took occasion to show how much or how little he knew of the literature of England; and how meanly he, in his superior wisdom, thought of the greatest genius of our country. It is clear that the *entente cordiale*, if it exist politically, does not exist very cordially in the minds of those who write the scanty newspapers, the few books, or the plenteous plays and farces of the French Empire. But it remained for M. Ponsard to prove more fully than was ever proved before, the incompetency of men whose minds are formed under the withering régime of a despotism to appreciate, or even to understand, the free, outspoken, and noble literature of England, and more especially the writings of him who is indeed our chiefest glory, and whose genius has done more than that of any man who ever lived, to exalt the name and the language of his country, and to carry delight and instruction to the uttermost ends of the earth. M. Ponsard, who speaks of Shakspeare as the "divine Williams," in utter ignorance of the superfluity of the *s* with which he has endowed or eked out his venerable name, finds little to admire in our great bard. "He is old—he is obsolete—*ce bonhomme* Shakspeare." He is not only "a divine Williams," but he is "*ce vieux Billy*," in the jaunty and condescending phraseology of the great Ponsard, who but the day before yesterday—

Ne fut rien,  
Pas même Académicien.

Passing from these playful familiarities to more substantial criticism, M. Ponsard declared to the assembled representatives of French literature—to the illustrious thirty-nine who are privileged to sit with him on the benches of the Academy (one of whom we perceive was Marshal Vaillant, whom we did not suspect to be an author)—that, in his opinion, this "obsolete *bonhomme*" has some "sublime touches;" but that these are "accompanied by exaggeration and bombast;" that his "profound observation" goes side by side with "puerile platitude;" and that, if he "abounds in graceful pictures, he abounds also in obscenity." He asserts it to be admitted on all hands—doubtless, wherever the plays of Ponsard are known, and the dramas of Dumas fils appreciated—that Shakspeare does not possess "real comic verve," and that "his pleasantries are marked by buffoonery rather than by natural gaiety."

Our readers will, perhaps, be of opinion that we have taken too much notice of M. Ponsard. But if we did not consider him to be the result—and, to a certain extent, the representative—of a system of government which must, of necessity, depress and degrade literature and the literary character, we should not have deemed him or his estimate of Shakspeare, or of anybody else, as worthy of the slightest consideration. When there was a literature in France Shakspeare was esteemed and admired. When there is again a literature in France the "divine Williams" will be no more spoken of; but Shakspeare will take his proper place in the estimation of all enlightened Frenchmen, as worthy to be ranked with the greatest poets and the greatest sages of any age or country. But the time is not yet. France has sacrificed many things to the desire of repose, and to the love of order—a repose and order which are necessary, that stockjobbing may flourish and the till of the trader grow heavy with coin. Among other things, it has sacrificed its Liberty—and with its Liberty its Literature.

**LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR STEPHEN LAKEMAN**, known for his services in the Kaffir war of 1852, and during the campaign on the Danube in 1854 and 1855, was married, on the 1st inst., at Bucharest, to a Wallachian Princess, or Boyard of the first class, Marie de Philippesco. He will by this marriage come into possession of large fortune, and take rank as a first-class Boyard in Wallachia.

**MR. OLIVEIRA, M.P.**, has gone to Lisbon, it being the intention of the hon. gentleman to devote the remaining period of the recess till the meeting of Parliament to the accumulation of facts and information relative to the Wine Duties question in Portugal, and the commercial relations between the two countries.

**TESTIMONIAL TO THE RULER OF THE THAMES PILOTS.**—Mr. J. D. Milne, the ruler of the Thames Pilots, has lately received, as the gift of fifty out of seventy of the body over which he presides, a beautiful silver tea and coffee equipage, as a testimonial to his zeal in reforming abuses by which the subscribers have long suffered in their calling. The service was furnished by Mr. Samuel Dixon, of Bishopsgate-street.

## THE ENTHRONEMENT OF THE NEW BISHOP OF LONDON IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

In our last publication we gave a brief notice of this interesting ceremony, and on the preceding page we give an engraving of it. The Bishop arrived at the Chapter-house at half-past ten o'clock on Thursday week, and was met there by the Dean, the Canons, the Prebendaries, the Deputy-Chancellor of the diocese, the Commissary of St. Paul's, and the Registrars of the diocese and of the Dean and Chapter, and several officials of the cathedral. After his arrival, the Right Reverend Prelate exhibited to those assembled, in accordance with ancient custom, the mandate from the Archbishop of Canterbury authorising the enthronement, which was read by the Registrar of the diocese. The Bishop then prayed the Dean to take upon him the execution of the mandate, which the Dean accordingly did, and began the ceremony by administering to the Bishop the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, which he had taken on a previous occasion connected with his appointment to the Bishopric, to which were added the oath of residence and that in reference to the defence of the rights of the Church. The cathedral bell having commenced tolling, the various dignitaries, in due procession, passed from the Chapter-house to the great west door of the cathedral, where the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the City Swordbearer, the City Remembrancer, the Senior City Marshal, and the Chaplain of the Civic Dignitaries joined the procession. As it was passing from the west to the east of the cathedral, where Divine service is always performed, the choir sang the anthem, Ps. cxxxv., ver. 1, 2, 3, 19, 20, 21—Mr. Goss presiding at the organ. The Bishop, conducted by the Dean and Archdeacon of London, advanced towards the communion-table, and, as the Bishop was kneeling at the rails, the Dean began the following suffrages, the choir responding:—

Dean: O Lord, save thy servant, Archibald Campbell, Bishop of this diocese.

Answer: And send him health from thy holy place.

Dean: O Lord, hear my prayer.

Answer: And let our cry come unto thee.

Dean: The Lord be with thee.

Answer: And with thy spirit.

Dean: Let us pray.

"O Lord, Almighty God, we beseech Thee to grant to Thy servant, Archibald Campbell, Bishop of this diocese, that by preaching and doing those things which be godly, he may both instruct the minds of the clergy and people of this Church and diocese, with true faith and example of good life and good works, and finally receive of the most Merciful Pastor the rewards of eternal life, who liveth with Thee and the Holy Ghost, world without end, Amen."

At the conclusion of the foregoing prayer the Dean conducted the Bishop to his throne, and having requested him to be seated, and the Bishop having complied, he inducted and installed him, using for that purpose the following words:—

I, Henry Hart Milman, Doctor in Divinity, Dean of this cathedral church, do, by the authority to me committed, induct, install, and enthrone you, the Right Reverend Father in God, Archibald Campbell, by Divine permission Lord Bishop of London, into the bishopric and episcopal dignity of London. The Lord preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth for evermore, and mayest thou remain in justice and sanctity, and adorn the place to you delegated by God. God is powerful, and may He increase your grace.

At the close of this ceremony the members of the church and the choir proceeded to their respective stalls and places, and, at the same time, the Bishop was conducted by the Dean to the episcopal stall in the middle of the choir, the Right Rev. Prelate's senior chaplains being seated immediately below him. Divine service then commenced in the usual manner.

The prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Wilber, and the lessons by the Rev. Mr. Bennett, the Sub-Dean of the cathedral. After the third collect the following anthem was sung by the choir:—Ps. cxlvii., ver. 1; Ps. cxlii., ver. 6, 7, 8, 9; Ps. cxv., ver. 1, 2. At the conclusion of the Divine service the choir sang the Hallelujah chorus, after which the Bishop pronounced the Benediction in clear and impressive tones, his voice being distinctly audible in every part of the edifice allotted to the performance of Divine service.

The congregation then dispersed, and the Bishop, together with the Dean and Chapter, returned to the Chapter-house; where, after the Dean had placed his Lordship in the uppermost chair, the Dean, Canons, Treasurer, Chancellor, Precentor, and Prebendaries pledged themselves to canonical obedience in the following terms:—"Right Reverend Father in God, I acknowledge all canonical obedience due to you as Bishop of London." Thus terminated the proceedings of the day.

Our illustration was taken at the moment that Dr. Milman, the Dean of St. Paul's, was reading the mandate of enthronisation. The scene, from the commencement of the ceremony from the great west door of the nave to its conclusion in the choir, was of the most imposing character. The long line of choristers, after the entrance of the Rev. Prelate into the majestic building, began chanting, and the strains of the organ pealed forth as they advanced towards the choir, in one long unbroken line. The stalls filled with their prebends and those composing the Chapters, the Minor Canons and choir, the body of the choir, with the clergy of the diocese, and the civic costume of the Lord Mayor and attendants in their seats, made up an impressive scene.

**INTERESTING TO "PATERFAMILIAS."**—A report is current which, if true, interests fathers of English families disposed to send their daughters to Belgian boarding-schools. It is said that the clergy, acting under the orders of the episcopacy, have presented themselves at several ladies' schools, and have strongly recommended—and, in so far as possible, have insisted—that the directresses should dismiss all English teachers of the Protestant faith; that they should not permit Protestant, and especially Anglican, pupils to attend the Divine service of their faith; and have further urged that all such pupils should be dismissed at the next vacation. It is added that some directresses have complied, whilst others have declined.—*Belgian Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.*

**MONUMENT TO PRINCE WORONZOW.**—A letter from St. Petersburg states that the Russian Government has authorised the town of Odessa to open a subscription for erecting a statue to Marshal Prince Woronow. This statue will form a pendant to that which has been erected in the town by the Duke de Richelieu. This mark of high esteem is not the only one that has been given to the deceased. A mourning of three days was ordered for all the army, and his name will be inscribed on a marble tablet in the grand hall of the Imperial Military Academy. The last name so inscribed is that of Field Marshal Prince Paskewitch, who died at Warsaw about a year ago.

**THE WEATHER IN AUSTRIA.**—It has been snowing without intermission during a whole week, and we have telegraphic intelligence that almost all the roads to the east of Vienna (except the railroads) are impracticable. Even in Vienna, such vast masses of snow have been accumulated in the streets that the communication has, for the last few days, been greatly impeded. Yesterday an officer stated that the snow which had fallen in one night on the top of a sentry-box that was sheltered from the wind was above two feet and a half deep.—*Letter from Vienna, Dec. 2.*

**DEARTH IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.**—A bread riot in a land of abundance, and in one of the granaries of Europe, is singular; yet such a thing has just taken place here at Bucharest. It was of small importance, and was chiefly occasioned by that mania for imitating France which stifles all the principalities of Europe. Because France was in the habit of giving bread cheaper than the current price to the inhabitants of its capital, Hospodar Stirbey should do the same. And the rule has not been disputed. The consequence, this dear year, has been that the peasantry of surrounding districts sell their stock of maize to buy bread at a cheaper rate under the municipal regulations. The further consequence of this is, that the usual provisionment of the city does not suffice, and the bakers have not loaves to answer the demand. In these countries transport ceases with the first snows, which have this year come a month earlier than usual, interrupting the autumn ploughing and sowing, as well as the transmission to market or to the Danube. Increased dearthness of provisions is, therefore, the natural consequence. The people's bread, which used to be at twenty-four paras the oke, is now at thirty-four—that is, at from 14d. to 2d. a pound—a price considered enormous for this country. The east of Europe has thus before it a dear and severe winter, which is quite sufficient to render impossible all those thoughts and plans of war which the journalists of the West attribute to different Powers. This is no year for such projects. To keep the different populations fed and passably content is a task quite sufficient for the rulers of the world during the next six months.—*Letter from Bucharest, November 25.*

**PROGRESS OF SMOKING IN FRANCE.**—The Minister of Finance has postponed the adjudication for supplying the Paris Entrepôt des Tabacs with foreign cigars for the ensuing year until the 26th. The supply consists of Havannah cigars in the following proportions:—Regalias, 18,000,000; Londres, 6,000,000—total, 24,000,000. In addition to these, which are imported ready manufactured, the State manufactures at home a considerable quantity of cigars from foreign weed. It is calculated that if the passion for smoking continues to progress in the same ratio as it has done for the last five-and-twenty years, in about forty years from this the sum paid by smokers for the enjoyment of their favourite luxury will alone suffice to defray the budget.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

The following despatch from St. Petersburg was received on Thursday morning:—

St. Petersburg, Dec. 8.

Fifty thousand Russians, commanded by General Bernloff, are ready to march upon the frontiers of Persia at the first call of the Shah.

By the *Ganges*, which arrived at Marseilles on the 9th inst., we have news from Constantinople to the 1st. The capture of Herat is again contradicted. Russian preparations for "a great war in Asia" were spoken of, and rumours were circulated of an expedition in aid of Persia. Russia had demanded from the Shah permission to occupy the territory of Maken.

The whole of the establishment and archives of the British Embassy have been removed from Teheran.

### ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

Great alarm was created in Paris on Monday by a telegraphic despatch received at the Foreign-office, to the effect that an attempt had been made on the life of the King of Naples. The following is a copy of the despatch:—

Naples, Dec. 8.

At noon to-day there was a review. While the troops were defiling, a soldier of the 3rd Battalion of Chasseurs rushed from the ranks and struck the King on the left side. The King was not wounded. The soldier was knocked down and seized by Colonel Latour.

The details of the affair vary a little, but the main fact of an attempt on the life of the King has been officially announced. One despatch says that a musket-shot was fired at his Majesty during a review; another, that the King received a bayonet stab in the shoulder. One states that the soldier (a Chasseur) was massacred on the spot by his comrades; another makes no mention of this fact, but adds that the scratch was so slight as not to prevent the King from continuing the review. Strong suspicions are entertained that the hand of the police may be detected in the whole affair.

### THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

The outbreak in Sicily, of which we gave a brief notice last week, appears to be quashed for the present, but later reports have been received which lead people to apprehend a renewal of it on a larger scale. It appears that the late insurrection broke out in different districts of the provinces of Palermo and of Caltanissetta. It commenced on the 22nd of November by the stopping of a diligence which runs between Palermo, Catania, and Messina. In the night between the 22nd and 23rd of November, the Government sent two battalions of Chasseurs-à-pied, commanded by General Guion, against the insurgents. On the morning of the 23rd, two squadrons of the Chasseurs-à-cheval, with a field battery, were also sent against them. The insurgents, only some sixty persons altogether, withdrew to Cefalu, leaving some prisoners. The troops, 800 strong, immediately followed in pursuit, surrounded the town, and took possession of it. At Catania placards were posted up, but were immediately torn down by the police. On these placards were the words:—"Long live the hereditary Prince! Long live the Constitution of 1812!"

### THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

We are still unable to give any precise information regarding the proposed Conference at Paris. The French and Belgian papers continue to discuss the matter in all its bearings, and even to pronounce definitively as to the present position of the respective Powers, and as to the probable terms of the award. According to the *Journal des Débats*, Russia, France, and Prussia are on one side; England, Austria, and Turkey on the other; while Sardinia, which was said to be at one time on the side of Russia, is represented as having shown symptoms of joining the opposite party.

Strange rumours are in circulation also in the Russian and Fusionist salons regarding an alleged secret understanding between England and Austria, in which France is represented as having no participation whatever. Other reports, equally credible, are afloat, of the discovery by the English Government of an important correspondence said to have been carried on between high personages in Paris and the Court of St. Petersburg relative to a close alliance between France and Russia, and from the present and prospective advantages of which England was to be excluded. More than one foreign Minister accredited to the English Court is said to have recently informed his Government of these facts, as also that copies of the alleged correspondence between Paris and St. Petersburg are actually in the hands of our Government; and that the feeling entertained by it towards the Emperor of the French is far different from that which existed only twelve months ago.

A document addressed by the Russian Government at the latter end of October to all the Powers that signed the Treaty of Paris has been published within the last few days. It was accompanied by a circular requesting the reconvoction of the Paris Conference. This memorandum is an *exposé* of the steps taken by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg with a view to the fulfilment of the Articles 20 and 21 of the Treaty of the 30th of March.

*Le Nord* contains the following remarks on the Bolgrad dispute:—

In the beginning of the difficulty France, which was impartial, leaned to the Russian interpretation; but for the purpose of conciliation sought for a compromise in combination which it appeared to her ought to satisfy all these angry rivals. Sardinia used the same language as France. Prussia never admitted the interpretation of Austria and England, which she even severely condemned. Opinions, therefore, were thus divided:—On the one side Turkey, sustained with violence and the most absolute tone by Austria and England; and on the other side Russia, supported with firmness by Prussia, and with more reserve by France and Sardinia. Russia then proposed to appeal back to the Congress itself, and formally requested its reassembly. The proposition was equally agreeable to France, Austria, England, and Turkey hastened to decline the offer of Russia—Turkey, in guarded and equivocal language; Austria, by wrapping its refusal in honeyed forms; and England, with disdainful and insolent arrogance. The attitude of England covered the weakness of Turkey and the hypocrisy of Austria. England placed herself at the head of the resistance, and, at the same time, addressed severe reprimands to the Cabinet of Berlin and the Cabinet of Turin. The latter, however, could not do much. We have already mentioned the tone of these representations of England, couched in a style humiliating, and filled with menace for the two Courts. Prussia was firm; and England, by way of punishing her, has taken upon herself to support Switzerland in the Neuchâtel question. Everything, therefore, depended upon France and Sardinia. Under these circumstances, the question is incapable of solution.

### AMERICA—THE PRESIDENTIAL POLICY.

By the *Europa*, which arrived at Liverpool last Monday afternoon we have advices from New York to the 26th ult. The second session of the 34th Congress was to commence on the 1st inst. (last Monday week), and was looked forward to with much interest. The three principal questions will be the organisation of Kansas, the tariffs, and the different plans for the construction of the Pacific Railway. A Washington correspondent writes as follows regarding the schemes of the moribund Pierce Cabinet:—

Another effort is to be made this winter to secure a modification of the tariff of 1846. The subject will be referred to again in his annual report by the Secretary of the Treasury, who will reiterate his recommendation of two years ago, with, perhaps, some slight modifications. His views, however, differ very widely, as is well known, from those of the democratic leaders of the Southern States generally; and their embodiment in any legislation will be earnestly resisted by George S. Houston and others. The result, probably, will be a compromise between the Secretary's ideas and those of the radical Free-traders. Free wool and free railroad iron will form the chief objects of the struggle, however, after all; and, in looking over the field at this time, I am inclined to think that the railroad interest may prevail.

If the "railroad interest" gain the day the ironmasters of Pennsylvania—who are said to have given their votes to Buchanan on the faith of certain promises favourable to their monopoly—may consider themselves "sold."

A brisk controversy is going forward regarding the course which Mr. Buchanan will adopt when he takes possession of the White House. The *juste milieu* organs contend that he will admit Kansas into the Union as a Free State, and thus throw himself upon the sympathies of the North. The Pro-Slavery papers, on the other hand, are endeavouring to show that he must adhere to the "Democratic platform," as laid down by the Cincinnati Convention, if he wish to retain the good will of the South. The *New Orleans Delta* says:—

Let Mr. Buchanan live up to the letter and spirit of the Ostend letter: let him look to our interest in Cuba, which, by right of geography and of political necessity, should be ours. Let him fortify Walker in Nicaragua,



and forestall Spanish and French designs upon Mexico; let him place the Great Tehuantepec route beyond the hazard of being lost to us, by securing the grant of a strip of territory across that isthmus. The acquisition of Cuba in defiance of England and France would not split the union—it would strengthen it. The regeneration of Central America by Walker, in alliance with the United States, would lead to the gradual emancipation of the West Indies from the infamous free negroism established by the enemies of American Republicanism.

**THE SLAVE POWER AND THE FILIBUSTERS OF NICARAGUA.**

The New York papers received by the last mail contain some strange disclosures regarding the plans of the Nicaraguan invaders, which are not much calculated to promote the success of that notable movement of the Pro-Slavery party. It appears that General Goicouria, a Cuban exile, took service under General Walker, in the hope of thereby promoting the annexation of Cuba to the United States; his object being, as he frankly confesses, to make Nicaragua a stepping-stone to the taking of Cuba. His capacity and the influence of his character marked him as a suitable person for employment in delicate and difficult missions; and he was dispatched by Walker to New York to negotiate a loan and to expedite the forwarding of certain much-needed supplies for the army. His instructions also required him, after having effected what was practicable there, to proceed to Europe, to procure the recognition from France and England of the usurpation of Nicaragua, and, on the credit of that imposing acknowledgment of a *de facto* Government, of which he was a duly-accredited representative, to obtain a further advance of money in exchange for Nicaraguan securities. In August the Cuban General, who had arrived at Nicaragua on his way to New York, received his credentials from President Walker, and the following letter of instructions:—

Granada, Aug. 12.

My dear General,—I send your credentials for Great Britain by General Cazeneau. They are ample, and will be, I hope, not without result. If you can open negotiations with England and secure for Nicaragua the port of San Juan del Norte, you will effect a great object. It will be a long step towards our end. Without San Juan del Norte we lack what will be in the end indispensable to us—a naval force in the Caribbean Sea. The commercial consequences of this possession are nothing in comparison with the naval and political results.

With your versatility, and, if I may use the term, “adaptability,” I expect much to be done in England. You can do more than any American could possibly accomplish, because you can make the British Cabinet see that we are not engaged in any scheme for annexation. You can make them see that the only way to cut the expanding and expansive democracy of the North is by a powerful and compact Southern federation, based on military principles.

The sooner you get to England the better it will be for us. If possible the treaty should be made before the middle of November. By that time the rainy season will be over, and we can open the next campaign. We must have all our relations with Central America fixed before the last of April, and nothing will so much facilitate us as the settlement of the Mesquito question. Above all, this part is necessary for the work we lay in hand after our Central American affairs are settled.

It is needless for me to impress you with the importance of this mission, for you, no doubt, feel it as deeply as I do.

I hope to hear from you every mail. Can you make—write me a letter? Tell—must send me the news, and let me know whether “Cuba must and shall be free;” but not for the Yankees. Oh, no! that fine country is not fit for those barbarous Yankees. What would such a palm-springing set do in the island?

Remember me to your family, and believe me yours sincerely,

General D. de Goicouria. WM. WALKER.

This letter opened the eyes of General Goicouria. He fancied that Walker had been working for the annexation of Cuba to the United States. It was now evident that the scheme was for a Southern military despotism, hostile to the North. Then came Walker’s proclamation for the revival of slavery, which gave so much encouragement to the slave organs of the South. General Goicouria argued; he remonstrated; argument and remonstrance were met by “gross and most unmerited insult.” He found, as he states in one of his letters, “that he was dealing with a man utterly regardless of the most sacred obligations,” and that he can “expect nothing from him, Cuba can expect nothing from him.” He resolves to “expose his profligate and stupid conduct,” “as an act of duty both to the people of Cuba and to that of the United States.” He therefore “denounces Mr. Walker as a man wanting in the first element of every kind of ability—viz., good faith;” as “wanting in ordinary sagacity and discretion;” as “false to the interests as well of Cuba as of the United States.”

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* states that the startling developments as to Walker’s ulterior views have materially injured his cause there, as well in diplomatic as in other circles, and that the Cabinet, regarding the question as one of the greatest magnitude, are about to adopt a new course of policy to check the filibuster in his scheme of erecting a new Southern Republic independent of the United States, and, to some extent, antagonistic to it. According to the correspondent, the Government intend to send a Minister to the Republic of Guatemala, for the purpose of opening negotiations with Carrera, the permanent Dictator, and of urging him to form an alliance with the other Central American Republics against Walker. Collateral means to bring about the result will not, the correspondent says, be neglected. Further, the correspondent asserts that Mr. Marcy hopes during his remaining term of office to shape the policy of the United States in regard to Central America that it will be difficult for the Buchanan Administration to effect a change. He will strain every nerve to overthrow Walker.

A letter, dated Guatemala, 3rd October, states that the allies were prepared to dispatch a large number of troops to reinforce the army already in the field against General Walker. Some 2000 men were to be sent from Guatemala, 500 from San Salvador, and 1000 from Costa Rica. To all appearance, the days of the Filibustering President are numbered.

**AUSTRALIA.**

By the *True Briton*, which left Melbourne on the 12th September, we have advices from Australia up to that date. The following satisfactory report of the state of things in that flourishing colony we take from the summary of the *Melbourne Herald*, the 11th September:—

The gold-fields, which every experiment and inquiry show to be inexhaustible, are yielding a larger produce, and new ones are being opened in all directions. Quartz mining proves to be lucrative in skilled hands possessed of capital; and, this being ascertained, a new complexion will be given to mining enterprise. Recent discoveries have been reported both of tin and silver, and a careful exploration is being made of a coal-mine, to which we alluded in our last summary, said to have been found on the shores of Port Phillip. Quarries of slate and marble have been pointed out; and last, though not least, of all these additions to our wealth and comfort, a bank of cod-fish has been sprung, so to speak, in the neighbourhood of King’s Island, in Bass’s Strait. Our first general election is going on with great animation; the most remarkable feature in it being the great intelligence displayed by the mass of the people and the consequent discomfiture, so far as we have gone, of those gentlemen who have been so bold or so eccentric as to declare adhesion to the present Government. Railroads, roads, and bridges are now the order of the day, and uppermost in the public mind, not only at election meetings, but almost wherever else a discussion of a public nature takes place. The construction of our great lines of railway between the capital and the gold-fields is to be prosecuted by the Government, and a railway board has been recently appointed, and is supposed to be busily employed in the preliminary details of such vast and important undertakings. Already tenders have been accepted for the construction of three miles, seventy-seven chains, and thirty-eight links of the line between Melbourne and Williamstown, and, though twenty-one contractors had tendered, that of Messrs. Thomas Miles and Co. was accepted for 26,826 7s. 4d. The gold escort returns for two weeks, ending August 30, and September 6 give a total for the year of 1,864,644 oz. The escort from the Ovens arrived in town on Monday evening with 11,202 oz. The quantities shipped during the two weeks referred to were:—To Sydney, 2278; Launceston, 20; Adelaide, 180; per *Lightning*, to Liverpool, 139,344; per *Labuan*, to Hong-Kong, 5108; per *Lady Hayes*, to ditto, 3462; per *Kossuth*, to ditto, 2263; per *Pacifico*, to ditto, 445; per *Sydney*, 2000.

Among other items of election intelligence we learn that Mr. R. H. Horne, author of “*Orion*,” is a candidate for a seat in the Legislative Chamber of Victoria.

The Queen of Spain has been graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knight of the Order of Isabella the Catholic upon Chevalier de Benjumea, R.S.A., the well-known Spanish artist.

**SETTLEMENT OF AN ANCIENT DISPUTE.**—The Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of the French and of the Queen of Spain signed on the 2nd instant, at Bayonne, a treaty for the settlement of the entire line of frontier between the two countries. This international document, completed after a long negotiation, the duration of which is explained by the number and nature of the questions to be solved, happily concluded the difficulties which have existed since 1455, notwithstanding all the efforts made at different times to establish a more regular state of things.

**COUNTRY NEWS.**

**DARING BURGLARY IN YORKSHIRE.**

One of the most daring burglaries we have heard of lately was committed last Tuesday morning at the residence of Mr. W. Bradley, about two miles from Sheffield.

Mr. Bradley, who is an extensive brewer, and a member of the local town council, reached his residence, at Manor Oaks, late on Monday night. About two o’clock next morning Mrs. Bradley, who occupied a small room at the back of the house, in order to be near her mother, who lay sick, was awake by a noise of thieves in the house; and, ascending the back staircase, she ran round to her husband’s room by another passage, and was endeavouring to awake him, when four men entered the room from another door. All the men had their faces covered with masks, and were otherwise disguised. One carried a dark-lantern in his hand, a second had a five-barrelled revolver pistol, and the other three were armed with formidable bludgeons loaded with lead at the ends. Immediately on entering the room, the men went at once to the bed, and struck several blows apparently at Mr. Bradley’s head, but which, fortunately, fell on the pillow. Raising his right arm to protect his head, Mr. Bradley received several severe blows—one apparently from a sharp instrument, which cut through to the bone, and another which fractured the middle finger of the same hand. To escape from his assailants Mr. Bradley leaped out of bed; and his wife, who is rather a stout lady, placed herself in front of him, to shield him from their blows, one of which struck her on the breast. Mr. Bradley entreated the thieves to spare the lives of himself and wife, and told them that if money was their object they would find what he had in his trousers pocket, and might take it. One of the thieves, who stood with the revolver at the foot of the bed, replied that they would have all the money in the house or would kill Mr. Bradley. When they had got the contents of Mr. Bradley’s pocket, consisting of near 40*l.* in cash and a bill of exchange for 100*l.*, they proceeded to ransack the drawers. One, who was most prominent in this work, called out to the others who were around Mr. Bradley, “Don’t hurt the woman, but kill the old—” if he don’t turn all up.” After clearing the drawers in that room of two gold watches and a quantity of jewellery they locked Mr. and Mrs. Bradley in the room while they ransacked the other parts of the house. Before leaving Mr. Bradley they threatened that if any outcry was made they would murder all in the house. Mr. Bradley had recognised the revolver which one of the thieves carried to be his (Mr. Bradley’s) own, which had been stolen from a sideboard in the dining-room. Looking from the bed-room window he saw two other men on the lawn in front keeping guard. The five men remained in the house above an hour, ransacking every room in their search for valuable property. They entered the sick-chamber of Mrs. Bradley’s mother, and also the bed-room occupied by the two maid-servants, threatening all with death if they made any noise. Eventually they went off, taking with them two gold watches, a silver-mounted revolver, a pair of valuable gold bracelets, several gold brooches and rings, three dozen silver teaspoons, two dozen silver tablespoons and forks, two silver teapots, a silver coffee-pot, between 30*l.* and 40*l.* in cash, a bill of exchange for 100*l.*, and other property. The fastenings of Mr. Bradley’s residence were of the most secure kind. The doors and window-shutters were lined with iron, and a dog, remarkable for his vigilance, was kept chained in the yard. As the dog did not bark during any part of the night, it is believed that he had been drugged. The thieves had effected an entrance by the breakfast-room window, which opens on a lawn, and is immediately under Mr. Bradley’s bedroom. They had broken a square of glass to unfasten the hasp of the sash, and then throwing the sash up had attempted to bore through the shutter. Finding their efforts frustrated by the iron lining of the shutters, they had then applied a crow-bar with such force as to wrench from its place the iron crossbar by which the shutters were secured in the inside. The thieves got clear off with their booty; but in the garden and fields adjoining they left the auger used in boring the shutter, a silver plate-basket, and a case for silver cutlery, both emptied of their contents.

**TESTIMONIAL TO T. L. HODGES, ESQ.**—For some time past a feeling has existed in the Western division of Kent, which Mr. Hodges so long and so faithfully represented in the House of Commons, that some mark of the high respect and esteem in which he is universally held should be presented to him, as a recognition and memento of the valuable services which he has rendered to the constituency at large. Accordingly a committee was formed some time since, and it was decided that the most appropriate testimonial would be a portrait of the hon. gentleman. Subscriptions were immediately raised with that view, and not only did the political supporters of Mr. Hodges readily join in tendering their aid towards the desired object, but many persons who were opposed to him in opinion were also anxious to contribute—a circumstance peculiarly gratifying, as it showed the esteem in which he is held by all who have enjoyed the opportunity of becoming acquainted with him. The presentation took place at the Bull Inn, Maidstone, on the 18th ult., and a large and influential party of gentlemen connected with the county assembled on the occasion. Mr. George Warde Norman, who was called to the chair, passed a glowing eulogy on the political and personal character of Mr. Hodges, to which that gentleman made a very feeling reply. The portrait, by Sir George Hayter, was fixed at the upper end of the room, and was acknowledged by all present to be a very faithful representation of the respected gentleman to whom it was presented.

On Monday evening Mr. Thackeray delivered his lecture on George III. in the Mechanics’ Institute, Bradford. On Tuesday the lecture on George IV. was to have been delivered at the same place. During the afternoon, however, Mr. Thackeray was suddenly attacked with illness, and the delivery of the lecture was consequently postponed.

**THE INCOME-TAX.**—The movement for a modification of the income-tax continues to gather strength. On Monday last a meeting, convened by the Mayor on the requisition of 500 taxpayers, was held in the Townhall, Brighton, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament to amend or repeal the several Acts of Parliament now in force for imposing, levying, and collecting taxes upon incomes derivable from trades, professions, and other uncertain and precarious sources. The Mayor took the chair, supported by Sir George Pechell, M.P. Resolutions were passed denouncing the present impost of 1*6d.* in the pound as enormous and oppressive; declaring that the present system of levying the income-tax alike on permanent and precarious incomes is unjust, and asserting that the tax should either be more equitably adjusted or totally repealed. A third resolution was condemnatory of the practice of allowing a poundage to the collectors, on account of its tendency to render them partial.

**THE SUNDAY MOVEMENT AT CAMBRIDGE.**—On Monday evening last one of the most exciting debates ever known in the University came off at the rooms of the Cambridge Union Society. The proceedings were of more than ordinary interest, inasmuch as the subject for discussion was a resolution brought forward by Mr. Bell, of Trinity College, one of the standing committee, to the effect that the rooms of the society should be entirely closed on Sunday, instead of being open, as at present, from three p.m. till ten p.m. To effect this change the concurrence of three-fourths of the members present would have been necessary; but, after a long and spirited debate, the motion was negatived by a majority of 187 to 78.

**THE LATE MR. JOHN COLLETT.**—A melancholy occurrence took place on Friday morning, November 28, at Arnewood House, near this town, in the suicide of Mr. John Collett, formerly M.P. for Athlone, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. It appears that Mr. Collett, who has for some time past been labouring under an ill state of health, so as to excite alarm for his safety, succeeded, early on the morning in question, in eluding observation, and, armed with a pistol, repaired to the library, where the sad event took place. A female domestic, having occasion some time afterwards to repair to the spot, found her master on the ground, quite dead. The coroner’s jury returned a verdict of “Temporary derangement.”—*Salisbury Journal.*

**EDINBURGH ART-MANUFACTURES EXHIBITION.**—The first exhibition of the Association for Encouraging the Application of High Art to the Manufacture of Articles of Utility and Ornament, which we have already noticed in our columns, is announced to open on Monday next, the 15th inst. It will be held in the National Gallery of Edinburgh, and will remain open about five weeks. We are told that the efforts of the managers have been very successful, and that the collection will be both extensive and choice. Amongst the exhibitors will be found the East India Company; the most celebrated British manufacturers of jewellery, china, porcelain, electro-plate, bronzes, shawls, silks, lace, carpets, cabinet work, and other ornamental productions; the Emperor of the French will send a selection of the well-known fabrics of Sevres, Gobelins, and Beauvais; and the Paris manufacturers will contribute a choice collection of articles in gold, silver, steel, bronze, wood, leather, paper, and other materials. The great feature of the exhibition will be that it will have a single and definite object; and although the collection will be extensive it will also be select, the articles being confined solely to such as exhibit the application of art to some of the general purposes or elegances of every-day life; and we believe, judging from the names of intending exhibitors, foreign as well as British, that the exhibition will be of a high character. No one can sympathise more warmly than ourselves with efforts for the elevation of the taste of our manufacturers and artisans, as well as that of the public at large. The two objects, in fact, must always be considered together. An artistic public will not buy articles in bad taste, while people who have paid no attention to the subject will always be in danger of being led away by meretricious productions; while, on the other hand, the producers must make what will sell, and must follow, if he will not lead, the public taste. We, therefore, heartily wish well to this new association, and we have faith in those whose names appear in the lists of its committees. We have no doubt that the coming exhibition will prove one of the great attractions of the Edinburgh season; and we trust that it will exercise a salutary influence on the taste of the artisans and manufacturers, not of Scotland alone, but of the United Kingdom.

**THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.—ARMOUR FROM GOODRICH COURT.**—The collection of arms and armour at Goodrich Court, which Colonel Meyrick has placed at the disposal of the Manchester Exhibition Committee, has been characterised as the most instructive in Europe. It is so from the number of objects it embraces, from the correct ideas it produces, from the progressive improvements it displays, and from its demonstration of the art of design as well as of contrivance. It was the first armoury formed on the basis of true chronology, decided on the most careful examination of authorities; and, though not equal in extent to the splendid collections on the Continent, is perhaps of greater variety than any in existence. As works of art, many of the specimens are highly valuable, both singly and collectively, as showing at one period its flourishing state, and at another its depreciation. The collection at Goodrich Court commences with the rude weapons of savage life, in simple wood, flint, stone, or slate. Those of wood and slate, being from the Pacific Ocean, are in reality the most modern, but at the same time represent what were earliest in use all over the world. Such as are of flint and stone must be regarded as the productions of a greater effort towards civilisation, though some of these are in truth of far more early fabrication, being the work of ancient Britons before their transactions and intercourse with the Phenicians. Next are the arms and armour of copper, alloyed with tin—Greek, Etruscan, or Celtic; and then follow, in the order of chronology, such as are of steel. These are contained in the entrance-hall, the Asiatic Armoury, the South Sea room, the Hastlud (i.e., spear-play or jousting chamber), and the Grand Armoury. While on the one hand the visitor may see a trophy of modern French arms, chiefly from Waterloo; on the other, standing alone in a recess, opposite the end of the banquetting-hall, is placed the gem of the collection, the superb suit attributed to the Duke of Ferrara. The age of the most ancient chain-mail in the collection is not further back than the time of Edward III. (a century after its first use in Europe); nor can the earliest plate armour in this collection be dated beyond Henry VI., the second reign in which the armour was wholly of plate. European suits previous to the middle of the thirteenth century cannot be expected to exist; as before the rings of steel were connected, to form chain-mail, they must have fallen asunder in proportion to the decay of the cloth on which they were stitched. It has been amply proved by the late Sir Samuel Meyrick that tournament armour, instead of being always lighter (as some modern writers have erroneously imagined), was in reality much heavier than that for the field of war. Armour for jousts to the utterance (à l’outrance) was sometimes very capricious in shape. Mr. J. C. Deane, the general commissioner of the Art-Treasures Exhibition, was recently at Goodrich; and we understand that he will shortly pay another visit, in order to take steps for the removal of this most important collection to Manchester.

**NO MORE GREYNA-GREEN MARRIAGES.**—At the end of the present month Grey-na-green marriages and Border marriages will be prevented. By an Act of last Session it is provided that, after the 31st of December, no irregular marriage contracted in Scotland by declaration, acknowledgment, or ceremony, shall be valid, unless one of the parties had, at the date thereof, his or her usual place of residence there, or had lived in Scotland for twenty-one days next preceding such marriage.

**NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.**

**THE Medical Staff Corps** having been found of great value when employed as hospital orderlies and nurses, it has been determined to increase the strength of that force from its present establishment to about 1800 men. The number of men attached to the head-quarters of the corps at Chatham does not exceed 500; but, as soon as the augmentation has taken place, it is intended that at least ten men of the medical staff shall be attached to every cavalry and infantry regiment, both at home and abroad. Volunteering for this corps is actively proceeding, and the number of troops who have volunteered from the several depôts at the Provisional Battalion, Chatham, is close upon 100.

**SIR ROBERT PEEL, M.P.**, the Junior Lord of the Admiralty, visited Portsmouth on Tuesday last, and embarked in the steam-yacht *Fire Queen*, to board the *Shannon*, 51, commanded by his brother, lying at Spithead; but, although the *Fire Queen* neared the frigate, the roughness of the sea and the extreme violence of the gale rendered Sir R. Peel’s attempt to board impracticable, so the brothers communicated with each other by speaking-trumpets. It blew very hard all day from the S.S.W., and the men-of-war at the anchorage struck lower yards and topmasts. The merchant-vessels which put in to anchorage at the Motherbank for shelter reported very heavy seas and strong gales in the Channel.

On Monday night a large number of troops from the 55th Regiment, stationed in the Isle of Wight, arrived at the Provisional Battalion, Chatham, under the command of Lieutenant A. S. Young, 55th Regiment, the whole of them having volunteered for the depôts of the 32nd, 35th (Royal Sussex), 45th, and 70th Regiments, stationed at Chatham.

The cluster of buildings, twenty-four in number, a contract for the erection of which was entered into two months ago by Mr. Smith, builder, of Pimlico, is now completed, upon the marshes immediately below the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. They are intended to constitute the new rocket factory, and, by way of precaution, are isolated from each other.

The number of troops discharged from St. Mary’s Barracks, Chatham, during the month of November, was nearly 1000 men of all ranks, selected from various cavalry and infantry regiments on the British establishment as well as the East India and colonial corps. The number of men still awaiting their discharge at Chatham is about 1400.

The body of officers composing the Select Committee of Woolwich Arsenal assembled on Tuesday morning at the practising range in the arsenal marshes, for the purpose of directing some experiments which then took place, tending to prove the important advantage to be obtained by the substitution of liquid iron in the uses to which red-hot shot has been hitherto applied. Lord Panmure, who expressed his intention of being present, arrived punctually at eleven, and took particular interest in the prosecution of the various tests which were carried out. The experiments consisted in firing a number of Martin’s shells, filled with about 30 lb. of molten iron, at a bulkhead, near which were erected some wooden sheds. These latter were occasionally the butt, and were speedily ignited by the contact occasioning the sudden explosion of the shell and the expansion of the liquid fire. The result was proved to be considerably more certain and effectual than that produced by hot shot, and the supply furnished with much more readiness and facility from a melting crucible than from the heating furnace. The experiments were ordered to be repeated.

**LOUIS NAPOLEON’S FARM.**—The Emperor’s private farm of Fougereuse has just been stocked with its large cattle; thirty superb cows, chosen by M. Mathieu, the steward of St. Cloud and of Villeneuve-l’Étang, have been placed there. The first wheats have just been sown. Such as it now stands, this farm has cost a million; it is scarcely more than 100 hectares in extent, including the meadows in which the Polygon of Mont Valerian is situated. Numerous visitors have already gone to see the farm, many of them English.—*Letter from Paris.*

**VARIATIONS OF TEMPERATURE.**—The French papers mention a curious example of the uncertainty of the climate of Paris. On Dec. 8, 1840, the day when the remains of the Emperor Napoleon arrived at the Invalides, the thermometer marked 18 degrees below zero (centigrade thermometer). On Monday last, Dec. 8, 1856, it was 15 degrees above zero during the whole day, the difference between the corresponding epochs being no less than 33 degrees.

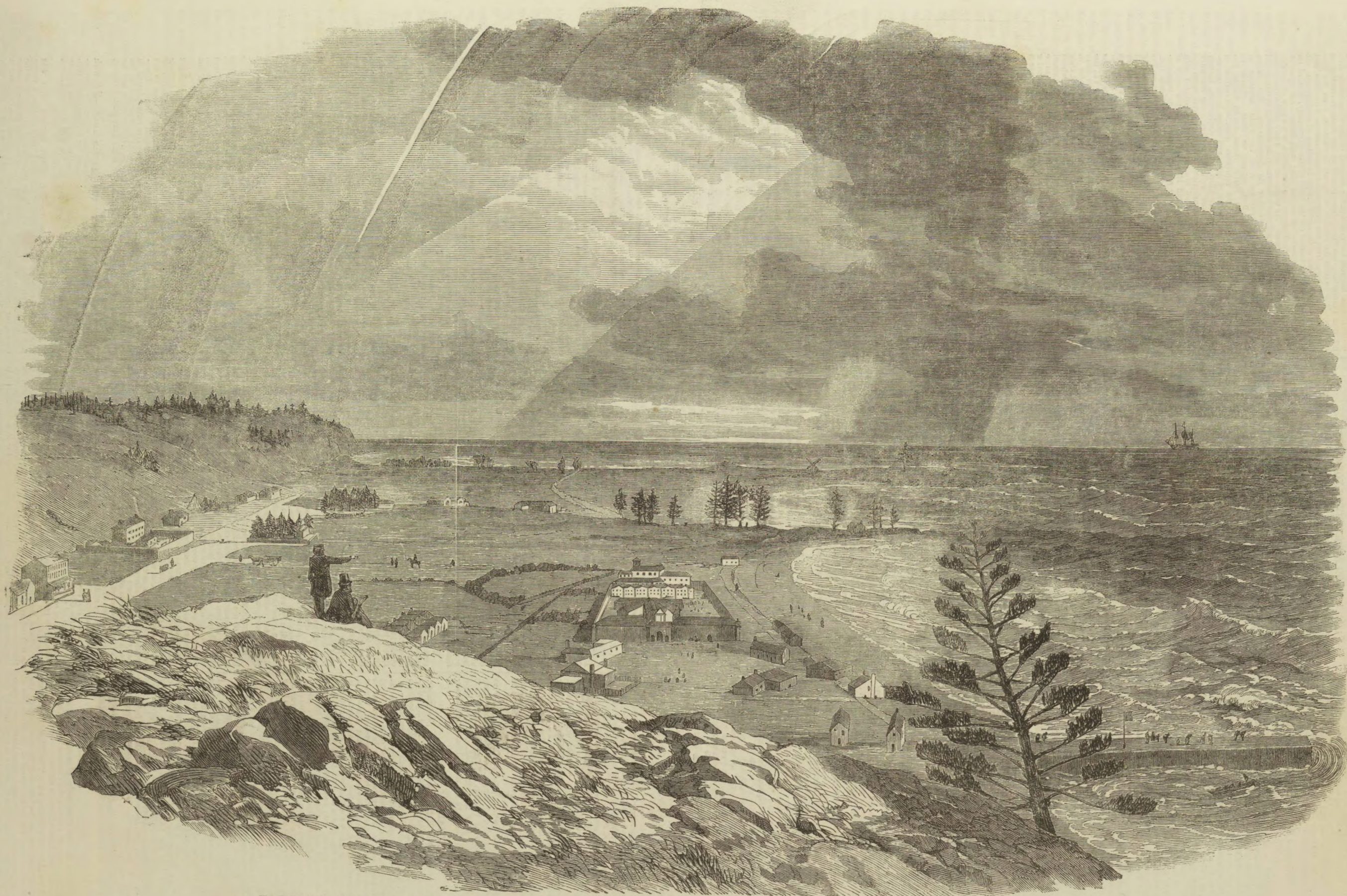
**A DANGEROUS RAILWAY.**—For some time past a project has been under consideration of uniting the Holstein railroads with the Berlin and Hamburg Railway by means of a branch line, as a great loss of time in forwarding passengers and goods, accompanied with considerable expense, occurs from the present imperfect means of transport. The directors of the Holstein railroads lately sent in a petition to Copenhagen praying for permission to effect so desirable an improvement. The Danish Government have, however, thought proper to refuse the prayer of the petitioners, on the ground of “strategical considerations.”

**ASSASSINATION OF A NOBLEMAN.**—One of the most eminent men in the States of the Church, Count Francis Lovatelli, was assassinated at Ravenna the other day. He was going home, accompanied by his man of business, when an unknown person fired a pistol close to his body. The wound is mortal. The murderer has escaped. Count Lovatelli was a devoted Liberal, and in 1843 was obliged to exile himself in France on account of his opinions. In 1848 he was numbered with the Peers of the Roman States under the Constitutional Government, and for some time he was intendant of Ferrara. For some time past, however, he has lived a retired life.

**SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.**—It is with much satisfaction that we are enabled to state that her Majesty’s Government have given their approval to the proposal for laying down a telegraph cable in the Persian Gulf, and, by connecting it with that already laid down in the Mediterranean, placing the whole of Europe in direct communication with Asia.—*Grindley’s Home News for India.*

**AN UNFORTUNATE FAMILY.**—Mr. Albert Sumner, who was wrecked in the ill-fated French steamer *Lyonnais*, had a brother, a young man of great promise, who lost his life by drowning at the wreck of the ship *Elizabeth*, on Fore Island, in 1850, on which occasion Margaret Fuller Ossoli, her husband, and child, also perished. It appears from the *Boston Transcript* that Mrs. Sumner, his wife, also had a sister (Mrs. Ball), who, with her husband, was lost in the packet-ship *Home*, bound from New York to Charleston, several years ago.





NORFOLK ISLAND, FROM FLAGSTAFF-HILL, THE NEW HOME OF THE PITCAIRN ISLANDERS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)





PERILOUS SITUATION OF THE BOAT OF THE "MEANDER," AT THE BAR, NORFOLK ISLAND.

#### NORFOLK ISLAND, THE NEW HOME OF THE PITCAIRN ISLANDERS.

We have been favoured with the Sketches and accompanying particulars of Norfolk Island by Mr. D. W. Brierly, F.R.G.S., who visited the island with the Hon. Captain (now Commodore) Keppel, in her Majesty's ship *Meander*, before the convict establishment was broken up.

The group of islands of which this is the principal lies in the South Pacific Ocean, 168 deg. 1 min. east longitude, and 29 deg. 2 min. south latitude. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1774, and consists of two considerable islets, Norfolk and Phillip, distant about six miles from each other, with about a dozen others—Nepean and the Bird Islands—which are little more than dry rocks distributed about the main islands.

Norfolk Island is not quite five miles long, with a medium breadth of about two and a half; and its superficies is about 8960 acres; and greatest height, at two points close together, forming the double summit of Mount Pitt, 1050 feet. In 1787 the island was colonised by free settlers and prisoners from New South Wales, under Captain King, R.N. In 1809 an unsuccessful attempt was made by the free settlers, military, and prisoners, to take possession of the island. In the following year the island was abandoned, and every building demolished. On the 4th of June, 1825, it was reoccupied as a penal settlement by Captain Turton, six civilians, fifty soldiers, and fifty prisoners. Every description of domestic poultry thrives well, and fowl is of good quality; the common pigeon is abundant, and, when young, good eating. The white guinea-fowl was once abundant, but is now extinct; the grey are getting more

common. There are three varieties of parrots—a blue and a red lory (*Psittacus Penantia*) and a green parrot. A hive of bees was introduced by Captain Maconochie, in 1840; they have thriven well, and are now wild in the bush. The quality of the honey is excellent. The thermometer seldom descends below 65 degrees. The climate is salubrious, and, for the most part, of a delightful temperature, being generally preserved from excessive heat by the sea-breezes. Norfolk Island is distant from Sydney about 1200 miles.

There are a variety of trees and shrubs on the island. The most characteristic amongst these is the Norfolk Island pine (*Altingia excelsa*), which resembles the Norway spruce, but having its tiers more distant. It rises to a height of 100 feet, and grows thickly all over the highest parts of the island. Maple, ironwood, and a hard yellow wood (*Blackburnia pernata*) are also plentiful and most useful for making furniture and ornamental purposes. There are some beautiful varieties of ferns. One of these (*Alsophila excelsa*) measures forty feet in height, and has a magnificent crest of fronds. Another (*Cyathea medularis*) is about twenty feet in height, with fronds eleven feet in length. The Norfolk Island cabbage-tree (*Seaforthia sapida*) is a handsome palm, about twenty feet high and two feet in circumference. The young unfolded leaves rise perpendicularly in the centre of the crest (in this state they are used for making hats); those still unprotruded and remaining inclosed within the sheaths of the older leaves form a white mass, as thick as a man's arm, and are very good food, being eaten raw or boiled. Many fruits, which have been introduced at different periods, now grow wild in the bush, as the guava, lemon, lime, orange, Cape gooseberry, and others. Nearly all English vegetables are on the island, and grow well. There are three tropical vegetables—the sweet potato, arrow-root, and South Sea taro. The latter is indige-

nous; the two former are cultivated extensively, particularly the sweet potato. The arrow-root is not inferior to any grown elsewhere. Melons and pumpkins of all kinds thrive well, as also coffee, which fruits abundantly, and of good quality.

The landing at Norfolk Island is at times difficult and dangerous from the heavy swell called "the Bar," which runs on to the beach. On the occasion of the *Meander's* visit the whole party from her narrowly escaped drowning: a large whaleboat from the island had taken them on shore through the surf, in the morning, but got swamped on its return to the ship in the afternoon. On this occasion a curious incident occurred. When the sea overturned the boat a number of convicts who had been watching her, half stripped, apparently in expectation of some such catastrophe, dashed nobly out into the surf to save those who were sinking: the one who swam to the rescue of Commodore Keppel proved to be a man who had been transported for robbery while in the service of the Commodore's father!

#### THE BATTLE-FIELD OF FREEDOM IN AMERICA.

PEOPLE in this country read about "Kansas," "Nebraska," the "Slave States," the "Free States," and the vast unsettled territories of the great Western Republic, but few of them are able to form a definite notion of what those words represent. It is, no doubt, possible to consult a good map of the United States, but everybody has not an atlas within easy reach; and, even when there is one, few persons will take the trouble of turning over its leaves in search of what they want. The explanatory map we have given will, however, enable any one to make himself master of the Kansas question so far as regards the lead-



FREE STATES: WHITE. SLAVE STATES: BLACK. UNSETTLED TERRITORY: TINTED.

MAP OF THE FREE AND SLAVE STATES, AND OF THE UNSETTLED TERRITORY OF AMERICA.



ing points at issue between North and South. The following passage from "An Address on the State of the Country," delivered by Mr. Jay, of Bedford, Westchester County, New York, will serve to explain what a terrible prize the Pro-Slavery party is endeavouring to clutch at the present moment:—

Look on the map, blackened by slavery, and you will see that Kansas is the key to the large territory lying to the west of it—the boundless regions of Utah and New Mexico, extending hundreds of miles till they meet the eastern boundary of California. Is it not clear that if we lose Kansas we shall, in all probability, lose not only the Indian territory lying to the south of it, but those vast territories stretching to the westward, and large enough to make more than six States of the size of Pennsylvania? Governor Reeder, in a speech at New York, put this grave question in the clearest light. He said,—"With Kansas a Slave State—and you will remember that Kansas is 900 miles long—I will thank any one to tell me how he is going to save the second, the third, or the fourth, each one further and further out of reach—each one with more Slave States intervening." If Kansas is lost to freedom, those territories are all lost. We are fighting the battle once for all. Now or never—now and for ever. Secure Kansas and all the blessings of freedom—free labour, free schools, free speech, a free press, enlightened legislation, humane institutions, and that priceless heritage, the common law—are secured for our children. Lose Kansas, and what will be the result? Not only will the curse of slavery fasten like a cancer upon that beautiful territory—spreading desolation physical and moral in its extending course, but the vast emigration from abroad that is now poured into our midst and overflows westward, stopped suddenly by a line of Slave States, will fall back upon our Free States, giving us a surplus population that we do not want, and which will necessarily interfere with the employment and the wages of our own citizens. This is a practical view of the case which every farmer, every mechanic, and every labourer in the Free States should carefully consider.

The total area of the American Union at the peace in 1783 was 820,680 square miles. The entire area at present is 2,953,666 square miles. The territories form nearly 1,500,000 square miles of the entire extent of the Union; and the real issue of the contest now waging in Kansas is—Shall the whole of those vast territories which remain unsettled be seized by the Southern slaveholders by force of arms?

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 14.—3rd Sunday in Advent.  
MONDAY, 15.—Re-interment of Napoleon I., 1840.  
TUESDAY, 16.—Whitfield born, 1714.  
WEDNESDAY, 17.—Oxford Term ends.  
THURSDAY, 18.—General Bolivar died, 1830.  
FRIDAY, 19.—Dr. Darwin died, 1732. Tycho Brahe born, 1586.  
SATURDAY, 20.—Gray born, 1716.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 20, 1856.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m     | h m     | h m      | h m        | h m       | h m     | h m       |
| 3 25    | 4 10    | 4 55     | 5 40       | 6 25      | 7 10    | 7 55      |

#### ON SATURDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 20, THE GRAND CHRISTMAS ANNUAL NUMBER, WITH COLOURED SUPPLEMENT, OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

#### WILL CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING SUPERB ENGRAVINGS

##### FROM DRAWINGS BY ARTISTS OF THE FIRST EMINENCE:—

EMBLEMATIC HEAD. Drawn by T. R. Macquoid.  
BELL-RINGING. C. Keene.  
THE NEAREST WAY HOME. (Whole Page.) S. Read.  
HOME AND CAST AWAY. S. Read and J. A. Pasquier.  
LIGHTHOUSE ON CHRISTMAS EVE. S. Read.  
PACKING THE CHRISTMAS HAMPER. E. Duncan.  
THE CHRISTMAS DOLE. (Whole Page.) G. Dodgson.  
UNCLE WILLIAM'S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. John Gilbert.  
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#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1856.

The Conference at Paris is immediately to resume its deliberations. That such a step should be deemed necessary, or even expedient, amounts to an admission that the last Conference did its work incompletely and inefficiently. There may have been some bungles as great, but never in the history of diplomacy was there one greater than the Treaty of Paris of March last. Let us hope that the pacification of the present month, or of January, 1857, may prove more satisfactory. The public, however, would do well to keep its eyes open for a new swindle. As if to prepare the mind of Europe for something of the sort, Russia has just issued a document full of the most plausible pretensions, and of the most courteous and wily professions of good faith, candour, and honesty, and of every other good quality which Russian diplomacy does not possess, but would like to have credit for. The only points dwelt upon in the note are the questions of the Island of Serpents and of the two Bolgrads, points upon which the British Government is understood to have made up its mind not to yield one iota to the demands or the subterfuges of Russia, and in which determination it is to be hoped, for the sake of the tranquillity of Europe, that France, Austria, Turkey, and Sardinia will coincide. Russia insists, as regards the Island of Serpents, that "the text of the stipulations refers to a demarcation on the main land, and does not apply to the possession of an island situate in the open sea." Her diplomatists must indeed have formed a very low opinion of the intellect of Englishmen and Frenchmen, to say nothing of that of the Turks, if they really imagine that such special pleading or quibbling will be accepted by men of common sense. If the islands commanding the Neva, on which the forts of Cronstadt are erected, are to be considered part and

parcel of the territory of Russia, the Island of Serpents, which commands the Danube, must be considered, in the meaning and spirit of those who framed the treaty, for the express purpose of excluding Russia from the Danube, as part and parcel of the territory of Turkey. Nor does Russian diplomacy approach the ugly question of the two Bolgrads in a fairer spirit. The note states that "when the Congress came to discuss and to decree in principle the new frontier line, the Russians 'frankly' declared the importance of not taking away the town of Bolgrad from the Bulgarian colonies, of which it is the capital. This consideration received the unanimous votes of all the representatives. Consequently it was resolved that the frontier line should pass south of Bolgrad. This resolution was not taken on the inspection of maps produced at the Conference by the Plenipotentiaries of Russia. Printed in Russian, they might not have appeared sufficiently intelligible to all the representatives of the Congress. They, therefore, formed their conclusions from the examination of a map placed at their disposal by the care of the French Government. This fact," adds the Russian note, "is worthy of mention. It shows that if the maps were faulty, the responsibility does not rest with the Russian Plenipotentiaries." On this assertion the public voice and conscience of Europe will reply, that if the French maps were faulty, and if Russia knew them to be so, it would have been the duty of Russia, if she had only been a twentieth part as honest, as fair, as frank, and as open as she pretends to be, to have pointed out the faults, and to have made known that there were two Bolgrads; and that one of them had water communication with the Danube and that the other had not. But this did not suit Russia; and, as is customary with her diplomatists, the false was suggested, and the true suppressed. The result was the Treaty of Paris, a document which, in the opinion of England, France, Turkey, Austria, and Sardinia, freed the Danube, its banks, and its approaches, from Russian control; but which, in Russian estimation, left the mouth of the Danube at the command of Russia, and one, and, consequently, both, of its banks under her control!

England has so far yielded as to consent to the reopening of the Conferences. It would have been better, perhaps, if she had not yielded so much; but the public may rely that this concession is the last; that the English view of the treaty will prevail; and that Russia will submit to the necessity, if not to the justice, of the case. We gather this assurance not only from the tenour of the Russian note, and from the known accordance of opinion among all the Powers present at the Conferences, with the exception of Prussia; but from a semi-official article in the *Nord* of Brussels, which virtually admits that Russian diplomacy has been defeated. "On some future day," says the *Nord*, "Russia will have her turn. To-day it is England's." To which comforting assurance it may be enough to add that Russia would have her turn oftener if she were as honest as she is greedy and unscrupulous; and that, if England has the advantage on this occasion, it has been gained by no treachery—no falsehood—no shuffling—but by the display of a disinterestedness and plain-dealing but too rare in the history of nations.

A CURIOUS change is going on in the spirit trade, occasioned by the failure of the vineyards abroad, especially in France. In truth, other curious changes are in progress, as well as a wonderful increase in trade—such as England becoming an export country for grain, for tallow, and for seeds; and such as the United States almost doubling the imports of sugar, from a failure of the crop in Louisiana. But we are now to confine our remarks to a change in the spirit trade, and its possible effects on our industry. In 1853 we imported from France alone 4,840,776 galls. of brandy, and in 1855 only 1,861,320 galls.; and in the ten months of the present year we have imported from all countries 1,769,758 galls. From France the import of brandy has fallen off more than one-half. On the contrary, the export of spirits of our own manufacture has continually increased since 1851. It then amounted only to 284,481 galls.; last year it was 4,268,697 galls.; in the first nine months of the present year it has reached to 3,471,265 galls.; so that it will probably be still greater in 1856 than it was in 1855. The value of the spirits exported in 1855 was £848,749; and the quantity was more than one-sixth of all the spirits manufactured. As the bulk of this increased export has gone to France, where the wine-merchants prefer it to their own spirits for "fortifying" wine, it shows that our distillers can successfully compete with those of the most favoured parts of the Continent, and gives an entirely new aspect to our manufacture of, and trade in, spirits. Nor is it likely to be again altered by the restoration of the vineyards to health and productiveness. We call for no special encouragement to this manufacture;—but when British spirits have obtained a high character abroad; when they are chiefly made from our own barley, and derive much of their goodness from its qualities; and when we have properly exposed our farmers to the competition of foreigners in our food markets, it is neither fair nor just to maintain onerous restrictions on a legitimate branch of rural industry.

At present there is, we are well aware, a large and influential party amongst us exerting itself to check and stop all distillation, because, amongst other reasons, it diminishes the food of the people. This is probably an error. There is much land in the country which will grow nothing so well as barley, and to turn it to any other purpose would be to diminish *pro tanto* its value, and diminish for some of the people their command over the necessities of life. Moreover, the country that has a surplus of corn for distillation has in that a great granary from which, in a season of dearth, its people would be sure to get a supply of food. Whatever is habitually exported is abundant at home; and habitually to export spirits is but another form of expression for having at home a great supply of the material from which spirits are made. Further, the growth of human food, the chief improvement in modern agriculture, depends on a great supply of manure, which can only be obtained by fattening a large quantity of cattle. Accordingly a body of French scientific men—including persons so eminent and well known as M. Payen, M. Boussingault, M. Baudement, &c.—in a Report recently made to La Société Impériale et Centrale d'Agriculture, have strongly recommended the encouragement of dis-

tillation as a part of the rural economy of France, because it increases manure, increases meat, and increases corn. This is such an important fact, confirming our own experience, that we translate textually the terms of this part of the Report:—

The introduction of distillation on farms, especially with an agricultural object, is in France a recent fact. Exceptionally, the departments of the east, the neighbours of Germany, have initiated the people on the other side of the Rhine, and of all the north of Europe, in establishing the distillation of spirits as the basis of their rural industry. We are only beginning to comprehend the true end of the distillation of roots. The production of spirit ought to be regarded as the subsidiary object: the essential aim and end of the distillation is to produce more abundantly, and, at the same time, more economically, meat and corn. The distillation of roots, we must repeat, in order to keep the true object of this industry in view, is a means of solving the chiefest problem of agriculture, that on which art and science bend all their efforts—the production of manures. It helps the solution by enabling animals—our machines for supplying manure—to give it up for nothing, which is a great progress; to give it with profit, and with ever-increasing profit, which is perfection.

We are thorough Free-traders, and earnest advocates for exposing our farmers to unrestricted competition; but we would at the same time give to their industry unlimited freedom. When their competitors throughout the north of Europe, and now the agriculturists of France, are enabled to unite distillation with their other pursuits, and make it the means of adding to their manures and their crops of wheat we can see no good reason why our own agriculturists should not have equal liberty if they please to exercise it. We will say no single word to urge them to undertake distillation. We have shown that it is not liable to the objections some persons make to it; but they ought to be fully at liberty to exercise their art on every farm if they please. But what is to become of the excise? Get rid of it. The excise was originally an odious tyranny, and now it is a nuisance. It licenses drunkenness; it is a cause of immorality; it stands in the way of the due cultivation of the soil; it turns many rural arts into civic arts, and overcrowds towns unnecessarily. What is left of it is a bundle of restrictions on industry, and especially rural industry. But we must have taxation. Let us have direct taxation. It has much fewer collateral evils than the excise. The Property and Income Tax has been made odious by the unjust manner of levying it. Let it be levied more equitably. It is not the business of the public to find out the best taxation—their business is to complain of the bad. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lords of the Treasury, and the clerks of the Treasury are paid, and some of them very largely paid, for fairly adjusting taxation. This is their special duty. Let us call on them to perform it, to reduce the amount to the minimum required for the service of the State, and to levy that amount fairly on all the people, and relieve every branch of industry from hampering and ruinous restrictions. We have competitors now everywhere—in France, in Germany, in Belgium, in the United States; and we can only hold our own by having perfect freedom for our industry and skill.

#### THE COURT.

There has been very little to diversify the ordinary routine of the Court in its retirement at Osborne during the past week, partly in consequence of the boisterous weather which has prevailed in the Channel almost daily since Her Majesty's arrival, and partly from the total absence of visitors at Osborne.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, after a lengthened *sojour* with the Royal family, took his departure for Paris on Wednesday, with the intention of visiting the Emperor and Empress of the French. His Royal Highness was attended to Dover by Captain the Hon. Dudley De Ros, Esquerry to Prince Albert.

The Court attended Divine service at Whippingham Church on Sunday morning.

His Imperial Highness Prince Lucien Bonaparte has arrived in town from the Continent.

His Excellency Baron Bentinck, Minister of the Netherlands, arrived in town on Saturday from the Continent, to resume his diplomatic functions after a leave of absence of some months.

The Earl of Ellesmere, who has been confined by serious illness to Bridgewater House, is considered rather better this week.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left town on Saturday last on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford at Woburn Abbey, returning on Monday.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE BEDFORD CHARITY AND THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—On the 26th ult. the trustees of the Bedford Charity appeared before Vice-Chancellor Wood in chambers to show cause why certain costs due to the Attorney-General had not been paid. We were unable clearly to get the facts of the case; but we gathered that a bill for altering the constitution of the board of trustees was promoted by the Attorney-General and suddenly withdrawn; and because so withdrawn the trustees did not consider themselves liable to pay the costs, and, by way of making bad worse, talked about appealing to Parliament, and a number of other things equally sagacious. The case was postponed until January 12, 1857. The costs in dispute amount to upwards of 2000*l.*, and we hear that even a larger amount has been already paid.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—On Wednesday last—Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., in the chair—a paper was read "On the Utilisation of the Sewage of Towns by the Deodorising Process established at Leicester, and the Economical Application of it to the Metropolis," by Mr. W. Fothergill Cooke. Mr. Cooke stated the selling price of the solid manure at from 2s. to 4s. a ton. In the discussion which followed Mr. J. Bennett Lawes, Mr. S. Sidney, and Mr. Wright, of the Metropolitan Board of Works, contended that the pecuniary value of sewage manure solidified was nominal, and that the liquid manure could only be used profitably under certain exceptional circumstances. Mr. Chadwick, C.B., and Mr. Mechi supported the jet and hose liquid manure theory. Mr. Wilson (Price's Candle Company) supported Mr. Cooke's view; and Mr. Williamson, of the Metropolitan Board of Works, argued in favour of following the Leicester deodorisation, as an economical and sanitary plan (without agricultural views), in order to save engineering works in the metropolis.

MR. WILLIAMS AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Williams, M.P. for the borough of Lambeth, addressed a meeting of his constituents in the lecture-hall of the Walworth Literary Institution, Carter-street, in explanation of the course he had adopted during the past Session and of his intentions for the next. As regards the national expenditure, he contended that there was no reason why the expenses of 1857 should be greater than those of 1853; and that, if expenses were reduced to that rate, there would be no need of any Income-tax at all. If Lord Palmerston would saddle on the country an increased army, he would not deserve the support of the people. Questions having been put to the hon. gentleman by several electors, whom he answered for the most part to their satisfaction, a resolution approving the conduct of Mr. Williams as their representative was moved by Mr. Gray, seconded by Mr. J. P. Murrough, M.P., and carried unanimously; and, after some further speeches and resolutions, the meeting separated.

THE RECORDER'S SALARY.—At a meeting of the Court of Aldermen, on Tuesday last, Wednesday next was fixed for the election of a Recorder. The salary is to be 3000*l.* a year.

THE SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday last the 191st anniversary festival in commemoration of the foundation of the Scottish Hospital was celebrated at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The attendance of the patrons and supporters of this ancient charity was more than usually numerous. The Lord Mayor presided, and was supported on his immediate right and left by the Haytian Chargé d'Affaires, Generals Sir F. W. Williams, Montefiore, and Campbell, Mr. Justice Halliburton, &c.; Mr. Lindsay, M.P., acting as vice-chairman. The usual toasts, national and patriotic, were drunk and responded to by the above gentlemen, and the festivity of the evening kept up till a late hour. A liberal amount of subscriptions was announced.

NEW CATTLE MARKET.—The Great Western Railway Company propose to establish a fortnightly market at Swindon solely for cattle, the object being to establish a large central depot for the numerous cattle districts which have been opened up by their various lines, especially from Ireland and South Wales.



**INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX.**—On Thursday afternoon a meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Southwark was held "to consider and adopt the most effectual means for the immediate reduction of the Income and Property Tax." Resolutions were carried unanimously to the effect that the present Income-tax of 1s. 4d. in the pound was oppressive and unjust; that its continuance beyond the 5th of April next would be a breach of good faith on the part of the Government; that the principle of taxing permanent and precarious incomes at the same rate was not equitable; that every exertion should be used for procuring an immediate reduction of the tax to its original amount of sevenpence in the pound; and that persons whose income did not exceed 150*l.* per annum ought not to be called upon to pay the tax. A committee was formed to carry out the objects of the meeting.

**THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**—A meeting of this company was held on Tuesday last for the election of directors. The names selected were—Messrs. George Peabody, Samuel Gurney, T. A. Hankey, C. M. Lampson, T. H. Brooking, G. B. Carr, and J. W. Brett, of London; J. Pender and Jas. Dugdale, of Manchester; William Brown, G. Maxwell, R. Crosbie, E. Johnston, H. Harrison, and C. W. H. Pickering, of Liverpool; and Sir J. Anderson, W. Logie, and Professor W. Thompson, of Glasgow. There are also to be nine directors at New York and three in Canada.

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—The deaths in London, which in two preceding weeks were 1261 and 1158, rose in the week that ended last Saturday to 1318. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number of deaths was 1291. If for comparison with the present return this average is raised in proportion to increase of population, it becomes 1420. The deaths of last week are therefore less by 102 than the corrected average. One man and five women died last week who were ninety years old or more. The two oldest were widows, of the age of ninety-four years. Last week the births of 755 boys and 765 girls, in all 1520 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1437.

**THE LATE GAROTTE ROBBERIES.**—In consequence of the complaints which have lately been made to the Police Commissioners respecting the numerous garotte robberies in the east end of the town, the police authorities in that quarter have received orders from the chief office, Great Scotland-yard, Whitehall, to take the necessary steps for protecting the inhabitants. The present number of constables performing night duty in the suburban localities and the eastern outskirts of London have been complained of as very inadequate, and therefore orders have been given to increase the number of men in the following places:—Kingsland, Haggerston, Dalston, Hackney, Tottenham, Stoke Newington, Old Ford, Bow, Stratford, Bromley, Poplar, Limehouse, Stepney, Blackwall, Homerton, Hoxton, Shoreditch, Mile-end, Ratcliff, Shadwell, Bethnal-green, Cambridge-heath-gate, Whitechapel, Spitalfields, &c., &c. It is likewise understood that the principal active detective officers from the G. H. K. and N divisions will assist the night constables in their arduous duties. Similar arrangements have also been made in several other divisions and sections for the better protection of the people.

**THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY FRAUDS.**—The prisoners Redpath and Kent were on Thursday again placed at the bar of the Clerkenwell Police Court, to undergo another examination. The evidence brought forward was of a similar character to that offered on Friday week, the nature of which, it will be recollected, was to prove certain cases of forgery against Redpath. The prisoners were again remanded until Friday next. The investigation into the accounts of the Great Northern Railway Company is still proceeding, and the defalcations are not expected to exceed the amount we mentioned a few days ago—viz., 150,000*l.*

#### THE GREAT GOLD ROBBERY.

The announcement that Tester, who is implicated with Burgess and Pierce in the robbery of bullion on the South-Eastern Railway, would surrender on Wednesday last, drew together a large crowd around the Mansion-house. Shortly before two o'clock Burgess and Pierce were placed at the bar. Tester was brought into court by Mr. Beard, a solicitor, and formally surrendered. Mr. Buchanan appeared in his defence. The other legal gentlemen appeared as on former occasions—Mr. Bodkin for the prosecution, Mr. Wontner for Pierce, and Mr. Lewis for Burgess. It was intimated that Mr. Buchanan would waive Tester's right to have all the previous depositions read, and that he would probably reserve his cross-examination of the witnesses until they came up to sign the depositions. Agar, the convict, who was examined on a former occasion, was present in case it might be found necessary to ask him any questions in reference to Tester.

In the appearance of Burgess and Pierce a marked change had taken place: both were looking very ill. As soon as Tester was brought into court he was taken into custody, and placed with the other prisoners at the bar. Tester was a clerk in the office of the superintendent, and is a tall, dark young man, twenty-six years of age, wearing a moustache. He did not appear to recognise either of the other prisoners.

Mr. Buchanan said that, as Tester's guilt or innocence might turn upon a question of identity, he had to apply that witnesses in the case might be ordered out of court. His application would not extend to bankers' clerks and such persons.

Mr. Bodkin then proceeded with the tracing of certain notes. It would be remembered that Agar stated that shortly after the robbery a sum of money was raised by American eagles, which produced 450*l.*, and that a piece of gold was sold which produced 320*l.*, making together 770*l.* Of this 150*l.* was advanced to Agar, leaving 620*l.*; and it would be proved that shortly after the robbery 620 sovereigns were taken to the Bank of England, and six 100*l.* notes were received, in the name of Edgington. As that name was prominently exhibited at London-bridge, it was not strange that it should have been taken by persons who had so much business in that locality. He should now proceed to show how these notes were disposed of, and in which Tester as well as the other prisoners was implicated.

Mr. R. Bailey, of the Bank of England, said that on the 28th of May, 1856, 600 sovereigns were exchanged there for six 100*l.* notes, all dated 9th of January, 1855. They were all taken in the name of Edgington, Duke-street, London-bridge. All the notes had since been paid. One was paid on the 14th of September. (The endorsement on this note was proved by Mr. White, a clerk in the audit-office of the South-Eastern Railway, to be in the handwriting of Tester.) Three other notes were paid in on a later day of September, 1855, and exchanged for 10*l.* notes. They were paid in in the name of Tester. (The numbers of these notes were given by the witness.) The three notes alluded to bore the endorsement of George Tester, of 26, St. German's Villas, Lewisham. There were three other 100*l.* notes which came in on the 9th January, 1856, as part of a sum paid in by Roberts and Co. The name of J. Burgess was on all three of these notes. On these notes was also the name of Stearn (the publican to whom, it will be remembered, Burgess handed his notes). They were paid into the Bank of England through Currie and Co.

Mr. White, from Roberts's house, said that one of the 100*l.* notes, bearing the name of Burgess, came in through Mr. Hutchinson, a stockbroker.

Mr. Charles Cousins, a clerk to Messrs. Hutchinson, said he sold to Mr. Lee for Burgess a quantity of Turkish Bonds, which were paid for principally in the Bank of England notes. He resold them at a profit of 10 per cent.

Mr. Lee, a stockbroker, who resides at Camberwell, and who had known Agar and his confederates several years, stated that he had bought a quantity of Turkish Bonds for Burgess, and had paid for them chiefly in Bank of England notes. On being asked whether certain notes shown to him by Mr. Bodkin were the ones he had received from Burgess on that occasion, he said they were.

Agar was then called into the witness-box, and the evidence tendered by him read over. He listened attentively, and made certain slight corrections in it. He identified Tester as one of the party engaged in the gold robbery. When he first became acquainted with him he (Agar) went by the name of Adams. He was known to Tester also by the name of Archer in his visits to Folkestone.

Mr. C. J. Chapman, export agent to the South-Eastern Company at Folkestone, remembered seeing Agar at a public-house, called the Rose, about eight or ten months before the robbery. At the latter end of October, 1854, Agar, whom he had not seen for some time previously, walked into the office one day, and asked for a Mr. Ledger, who was not there at that time, and said he expected a valuable parcel from London. None had arrived. He called several times afterwards to inquire about the parcel, and in a few days a parcel of bullion came, addressed to E. R. Archer, which Agar received. Agar was present when he (Mr. Chapman) opened the iron safe with the keys which were in his possession. The safe he took from the bullion-room—a large closet, which was fastened by another key which he carried with him. When Chapman gave Agar the parcel the latter signed the receipt for it as E. R. Archer.

Mr. James Steer, Superintendent of Police at Folkestone, remembered having seen Agar and Pierce frequently at the harbour in the latter end of 1854. He saw them upon the pier, but not in company with each other. They were very attentive to the boats, and appeared to watch the harbour very closely. In consequence of what he saw he employed a man in plain clothes to watch Agar, but nothing was discovered.

Other witnesses having been examined whose evidence was to the same effect, the case was adjourned to Saturday (this day).

We regret to announce the death of Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Henry Edward Butler, which took place at Paris on Sunday last. The General was heir presumptive to the Earldom of Carrick; and it will be recollected that in the early part of the war he lost his three gallant sons within a few weeks.

**DEATH OF FATHER MATHEW.**—The Apostle of Temperance, whose health has been very infirm for some time past, died at Queenstown on Monday last.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

The winter speculations at Tattersall's bid fair to be of a very dull and commonplace description. Blink Bonny's sale to Mr. Howard has been contradicted on authority; and, owing in a measure to the proverbial uncertainty of a mare's form at Epsom-tide, she is not very heavily backed. Some few sportsmen take interest in a very dull discussion about the pedigree of Mongrel, while others speculate on the strange fact that not one of Scott's eight horses can be said to be in the Derby betting, and try to make themselves believe that there is something in the dark Colonel. Forty out of the 218 Derby nominations are out of training already, and there is also a highly successful elimination of 24 out of the 134 Oaks mares. Mr. T. Parr heads the list of winners with £8741, which is not half of what has fallen to the lot of some who have been its premiers. Fisherman has scored 23 races for him, which is six or seven in advance of what he achieved with Rataplan or Clothworker. Fordham is bracketed away by himself as the lucky rider of 108 winning races, while Wells follows at a humble distance with 55; and Nat, who has numbered upwards of 100 in his day, follows third with 41. Alfred Day and Job Marson count 17 apiece, while Bartholomew had won 26 up to the time of his July accident. Considering it is almost his first season, the luck of D. Hughes with 34 (three short of Aldcroft) is very marvellous, though not more than his riding merits.

The Black Doctor is still unsold; the subscription-lists of Kingston and the Dutchman are not yet full; and we hear that the Hampton Court stud managers applied, without success, to hire Sweetmeat for next season. Fazzoletto does not appear as yet on the sire list for next year (which will give us a taste of the young Teddingtons); so we conclude that another attempt will be made to put him in training.

The American champions will, it is said, desert Newmarket for Houghton Down, near Stockbridge; but we hear that they will not shift their quarters before March.

The sport at Ipswich is beneath notice; and a steeplechase meeting takes place at Waltham Abbey on Wednesday, where the horses in the leading handicap are weighted from 11st. 7lb. down to 8st. 4lb.; and in the hurdle-race, from 11st. 7lb. down to 7st. Pantomime, Nathan, Prince Plausible, Goldhill, and a host of other racers past and present, would seem to be taking to jumping for a livelihood—an indignity which old Fernhill flatly refused to submit to. The much-talked of Melton Steeplechase match will, it is said, come off to-day (Saturday) near the Old London road, between Oakham and Melton, but the greatest mystery has been preserved about it.

Melton has not been so full of hunting men for a quarter of a century as it is at present, and there can be no two opinions as to the excellence of Lord Stamford's hounds. We are sorry, however, to hear that the hotheaded young bloods sadly override them, and that his Lordship is a great deal too easy in the field. Five or six of the new men are going wonderfully well, and Lord Wilton is once more at his old hunting quarters. Lord Scarborough's huntsman, Will Merry, who met with such a severe accident out of his pony-phaeton, progresses favourably, but we fear he will not hunt the hounds again for some time to come. Thomas Treadwell, the first whip, has the horn *pro tem.*; and thus we have four out of one family huntsmen at the same time—a thing, we believe, quite unprecedented. Merry was a pupil of Tom Sebright, and Harry Sebright served under him as head whip, an office which he now holds with the Duke of Cleveland's hounds. From Cheshire our last advices were to the effect that this unhappy pack was warned off ten estates which constitute the flower of their country. It is melancholy to think that this state of affairs is likely to go on for another season as well.

Mr. Randall's luck followed him to Sundorne, where his Reveller by Bedlamite won the Puppy Stakes, and his Lady Clara divided the Uffington Stakes. Nevertheless, Hobbie led his Riot to the hare, and then outworked her in the last tie of the Houghmond Abbey Stakes, and followed up her advantage over Reveller when they met for the Sundorne Challenge Cup. This makes Hobbie the fastest greyhound in training, and we shall look out for her in the Waterloo meeting, which is now to be extended to three days. Coursers have a strong week in prospect. Biggar and Cardington (Open) are fixed for Tuesday, &c.; Tunstall, Limerick, and Southminster, for Tuesday and Wednesday; Hordley, for Wednesday; Ridgway, Selby, and Hainton (Open), for Wednesday and Thursday; Deptford Inn, Wednesday to Saturday inclusive; and "Brougham and Whinell," for Friday and Saturday.

We regret to state that Mr. A. W. Corbett, of Sundorne Castle, whose hospitality to coursers has long been so famed at his meetings, but who was too ill to attend the last, died on Monday, aged only fifty-six.

The postponement of the Newmarket meeting, for a week, alone hindered it from being the greatest ever known there, as upwards of 100 dogs were in the town and neighbourhood, many of whom were obliged to leave for their engagements elsewhere. A friend writes us as follows:—"The proceedings commenced on Monday in Chippenham Field, near where the Royal Charles was wont to 'slyppe his gaze-hounds at ye hares,' which afforded first-rate sport. On Wednesday the meet was at Exning Field, and a more splendid day could scarcely be witnessed. The hares were very strong, and laid like stones; in fact, twenty-two courses were run off in one field of 150 acres, belonging to Mr. Dobede. We noticed Garnet, Lady Wildare, and Riot as very good looking, and good runners. Mr. McGeorge gave unbounded satisfaction as judge, and the elite of the company assembled in the evening at that rare and ancient hostelry, the Rutland Arms." Mr. Randall and the Bedlamite blood were as fortunate as ever when the second day closed. Reveller, it is true, lost his first course; but Archibald, Rhapsody, Asylum, Riot, and Lady Clara were all unbeaten.

Two rowing-matches will come off on Tuesday next—one on the Clyde, between Carroll and J. H. Clasper, for £40 a side; and the other from Blackwall to the Tunnel-pier, between T. Pocock and White, for £20 a side.

All anglers will be glad to hear that it is proposed to restore the tomb of Izaak Walton, in Winchester Cathedral, and to add a bust. Leave has been granted by the Dean and Chapter to do so without payment of fees, and the "gentle craftsmen" should not be unmindful of their honoured patriarch.

**MR. ASSHETON SMITH.**—A Correspondent adds to the memoir in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week of Thos. Smith, Esq., that during many years he hunted the Lincoln country. The same renowned sportsman, our Correspondent adds, brought to England the news of the victory of Waterloo. It was blowing such a gale and the sea was running so high that no vessel would put to sea. Here, again, Mr. Smith showed his contempt for danger: he sailed in his yacht, and brought the news to England.

**SCULLERS' RACE BELOW BRIDGE FOR £50.**—The match between George Rice and George Wade, which has been postponed since July, and has excited much interest among sporting men, came off on Tuesday last, the distance being from North Woolwich to a boat moored off Limehouse Hole. The state of the weather was most unfavourable, rendering the water more than usually rough. Betting was pretty even—Wade being, perhaps, rather the favourite. At twenty minutes to eleven both parties got away well together, continuing so for some distance. Wade then began to gain the superiority, which he gradually increased till, on reaching Millwall, owing to the roughness of the weather, Rice's cutter sank, and compelled him to surrender the victory to his opponent.

**THE AFRICAN DISCOVERER.**—The Rev. Dr. Livingstone, who is daily expected in London, arrived at Marseilles from Tunis on the 6th instant, and was then in good health. His left arm is, however, broken and partly useless, it having been torn by a lion. When he was taken on board Her Majesty's ship the *Prolie*, on the Mozambique coast, he had great difficulty in speaking a sentence of English, having disused it so long while travelling in Africa. He had with him a native from the interior of Africa. This man, when he got to the Mauritius, was so excited with the steamers and various wonders of civilisation that he went mad, and jumped into the sea and was drowned. Dr. Livingstone has been absent from England seventeen years. He crossed the great African continent almost in the centre, from west to east, has been where no civilised being has ever been before, and has made many notable discoveries of great value. He travelled in the twofold character of missionary and physician, having obtained a medical diploma. He is rather a short man, with a pleasing and serious countenance, which betokens the most determined resolution.

The Imperial decree of the 1st inst. promulgates the Convention for the protection of literary property concluded between France and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Has Mr. Walter Savage Landor his £95 ready? The reward, we mean, which he was pleased to apprise Miss White that he was reserving for the family of the first tyrannicide. We have no means of knowing whether the generous offer had reached the ears of the soldier who, at a review a few days ago, rushed from the ranks and stabbed at the King of Naples with a bayonet; but Mr. Landor will surely deem himself bound to make good his promise, unless, indeed, the failure of the attempt upon King Bomba should, in the philanthropist's mind, deprive the assassin of any claim to the benefit. The bayonet was, perhaps, a bad one, made by some such contractors as used to supply, or may still supply, our Sappers and Miners with axes too soft to cut, and spades that bent double. Or the man may have lost his nerve in the presence of the divinity that used "to hedge a King," and has not quite disappeared, like other absurd hedges, in these days of improved dealing with bad soils. Be this as it may, the King was either not hurt at all (possibly, thanks to the shirt of armour which several idols of their people are wearing at the present time), or very slightly touched; and reports differ as to the fate of his assailant. One message states that he was struck down and arrested, another that he was killed on the spot. His death, however, is of course a mere question of time; and Mr. Landor's evident duty is to ascertain the soldier's connections, and to be ready to hand over his £95 to the proper claimants. If he omit to do this, alas for the reputation of England!—an Englishman promises to reward a murderer—promises it to a young lady—and fails in "his most—fiery bargain." We had almost forgotten to add the expression of our sincerest congratulations to the subjects of King Ferdinand that their beloved Sovereign should have been so miraculously preserved from the parricidal blow of the assassin.

The renewal of the Conference—or, rather, the holding a sort of bed of justice to reregister the Treaty of Paris—excites much feeling throughout the country. We are glad to see that Sheffield, which has learned a good deal about foreign affairs from Mr. Roebuck, has already addressed the Crown, praying that Russia may be compelled to adhere to her engagements. The new meeting should partake more of the character of a judicial investigation than of a diplomatic wrangle. France, England, Austria, and Sardinia should regard Russia as a shuffling swindler, audaciously attempting to justify a barefaced fraud; and, having heard the defence, should at once order complete reparation. It is no case for argument, and we are inclined to think that Lord Palmerston has no idea of allowing any, inasmuch as he has intrusted our part of the business to Lord Cowley, who is a nobleman no doubt competent to comprehend and obey orders, but to whose sole management no one would think of intrusting the interests of the nation. The Ambassador will simply hold a brief, *in re* Bolgrad, and his instructions will be to accept no terms but instant surrender. Our readers will do us the justice to recollect that we intimated, from the days of Vienna and Lord John, to the signature of the treaty, that Russia would pursue her traditional policy of cheating at the council board, and would probably do so with success. We exceedingly regret that we have been so lamentably in the right.

The Sicilian demonstration would seem to be completely put down. It may have been connected with the attack on the King. It may have been merely a police device. The alleged leader of the affair is stated to be a prisoner. The irritated and feverish state of the island would afford warrant for supposing that the insurrection was a spontaneous product of popular indignation, and that it may be renewed at any moment, probably with more success. In the mean time—"order reigns."

The announcement that Lord Palmerston had been down to Woburn Abbey, and had spent a Sunday there, has fluttered the Whig Volcii "like pigeons in a dovecote." It is now exactly one year and a half since Lord John Russell was declared by indignant people to be utterly and irretrievably ruined. His political reputation gone, his character as a faithful colleague destroyed, he was advised to hide his head in the halls of his ancestors, and study the Constitution with which henceforth he would be forbidden to tamper. Eighteen months pass—two months short of the period of elephantine gestation—and the Premier of England seeks the ancestral halls in question to offer the ruined man either an office, or a coronet, or both together. Really, the moral of life is a slight extension of Sir Peter Teazle's. "Sir Oliver, it is a dreadfully wicked world, and the fewer people we praise—or blame—the better."

The chivalrous action of the American Legislature in restoring to her Majesty the discovery-ship *Resolute*, rescued by American sailors and refitted by American shipwrights, deserves every acknowledgment which can be shown. We are glad to see that at the port where the vessel will be received preparations are making to give a cordial reception to the officers and crew who are bringing the *Resolute* over; but something more than a mere provincial demonstration should take place. The vote which authorised the act was no provincial vote, and we certainly think that the metropolis should make some sign of gratitude. Will not the City people, who are always in such hot haste to pour out their turtle at the feet of anybody who attains eminence—or notoriety—do something in the way of showing hospitality to these visitors, who come, accredited by the great Republic of the West, upon the most graceful errand in which a ship was ever dispatched from one country to another? We doubt not that at Windsor Castle the officers will be duly welcomed; but every seaboar who has aided to bring back our icebound ship should return to his own country with a warm recollection of his welcome in ours. The Americans have had an opportunity of more than emulating our recognition of the gallant Frenchman who died in the cause for which the *Resolute* went into peril, and nobly have they availed themselves of it: let us show that we feel that they have done so.

Mr. Morris Moore has been ordered out of Berlin, and can now proceed to shake the spheres at his leisure. But, indisposed as one would be to select Mr. Moore as our martyr, and noisily and vulgarly as he has championed his own cause, it is still necessary that explanations should be given of the reason why an English subject is expelled from the odiferous capital to which we are about to condemn an English Princess. Before the Ministry bring on the question of a settlement on the Prussian Prince, they will do well to have removed all unpleasant feeling on the subject of this affair. We shall not be at all surprised to hear that the police have been justified, according to Continental ideas, in what they have done; and we shall be very much surprised to hear that Mr. Morris Moore has forgotten himself so far as to act with temper and decorum; but, be this as it may, he is a *Civis Romanus*, and Lord Palmerston, though loving him not, must see fair play.

Hans Christian Andersen, the fairy novelist of Denmark, comes to winter in England, and will be very welcome; and if there be any mother so ignorant of her duties to her nursery as not to have provided it with the fairy legends—in which the commonest articles of every-day life are endowed with an existence, and with passions and caprices, in the most delightful way; the extreme of gravity and whimsicality blending in dialogues and narratives of the richest humour—let her forthwith repair her fault, and thank Hans Christian Andersen for thus giving us an opportunity of recommending her to do so. The children of England should erect a Christmas-tree in the Crystal Palace in his honour.



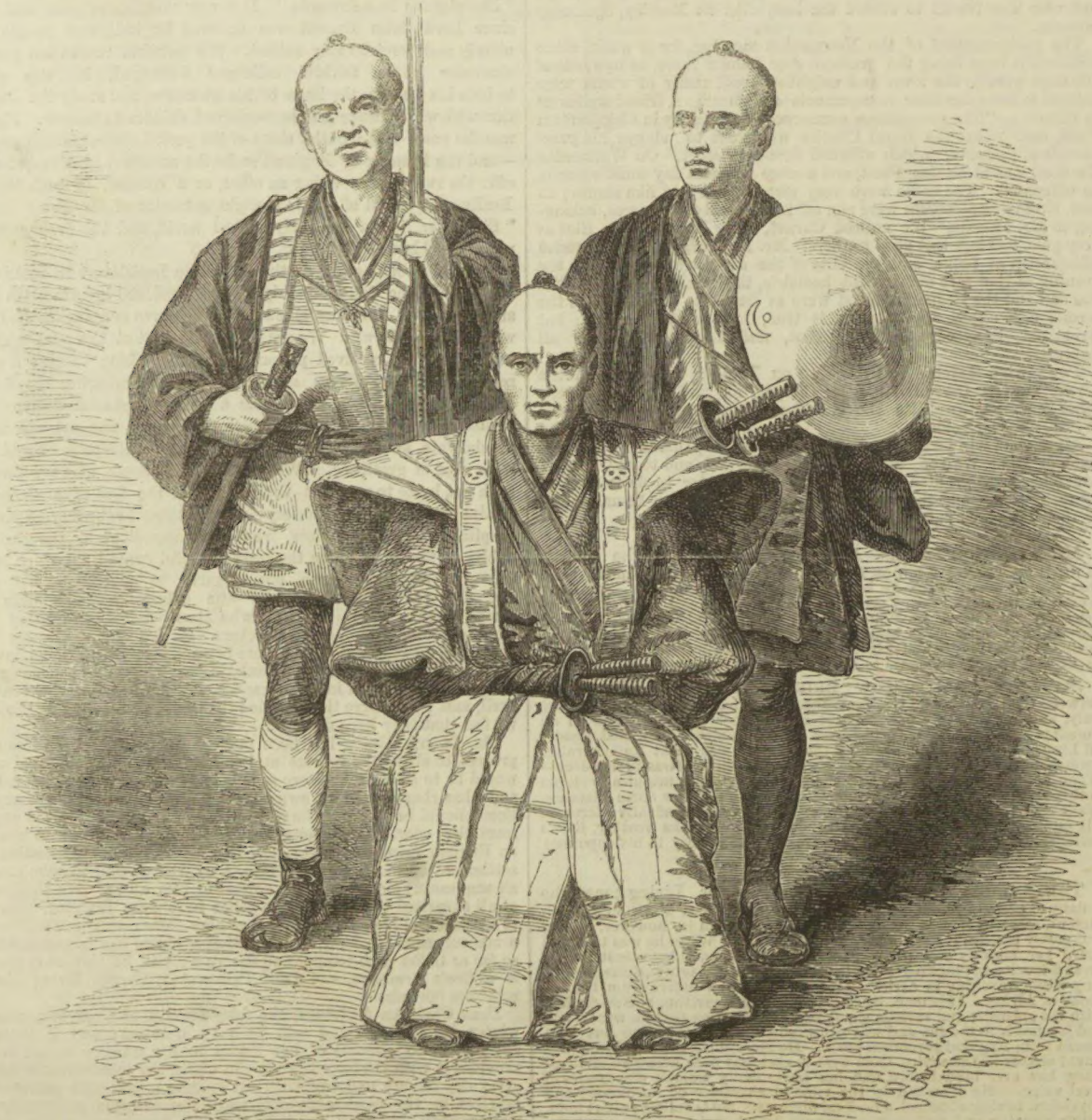
## CHARACTERISTICS OF JAPAN.—THE UNITED STATES' EXPEDITION.



JAPANESE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER, OF SIMODA.

The first volume of the Narrative of Commodore Perry's recent Expedition to the China Seas and Japan has just been published at Washington, by order of the Congress of the United States. It affords us much pleasure to add that the arrangements made by the United States' Government for the publication are of the most liberal description. The work has been compiled from the original

notes and journals of Commodore Perry, by Dr. Francis Hawks. It consists of a handsome quarto volume of some 500 pages, illustrated with about one hundred lithographs, and as many woodcuts: all are admirably characteristic of Japanese life and manners, and scenery; and the Daguerriotype has been much employed in their preparation, which is good assurance of their accuracy.



THE PREFECT OF HAKODADI AND ATTENDANTS.

The American Government have we understand caused a very large edition of this volume to be printed; and when we add that the work, with its many-coloured views, is sold at three guineas, or less than half the charge for such a volume if produced by a London publisher, it must be acknowledged that the United States' Government have, in this instance, shown a regard for encouraging the spirit of discovery and scientific research which other Governments would do well to imitate. We should add that, for persons who do not care for the luxury of a quarto volume and extra illustrations, an octavo edition of the Narrative of the Expedition is published at half the above cost.\* Both editions are printed and illustrated in a first-rate manner.

We have engraved three specimens of the art of the volume. First is a pair of groups of the natives—from the town of Simoda, or Shimoda, on the island of Nippon, near the mouth of the lower bay, or gulf of Yedo. The whole number of houses, says the narrative, is estimated at about 1000, and the inhabitants at 7000, one-fifth of whom are shopkeepers and artisans. The people have a thriving appearance, and a beggar is seldom seen. The streets show no signs of trading activity; there is no public market-place; and the daily transactions of buying and selling are conducted so privately and quietly that, to a passing stranger, Simoda would appear as a place singularly devoid of any regard to the concerns of this world.

In Simoda, at the door of a house, the front of which is ornamented with carving, the Artist of the Expedition sketched the mother and child here engraved. On the third day after the arrival of the Expedition the Commodore and his officers, presuming upon the privileges secured by treaty, strolled freely about the town and the neighbouring country. The common people seemed much disposed to welcome the strangers, and engage in friendly converse with them. They exhibited their usual curiosity, and thronged about the Americans, examining their dress, and asking, in their pantomimic way, the English name for each article which struck their fancy. But the Japanese authorities would not allow of this intercourse, and various armed soldiers or policemen soon came up, and dispersed their countrymen. The people fled, and the town, with its shops closed and its streets deserted, was as sad as if it had been devastated by the plague. Even in their strolls into the country, the American officers found that they could not divest themselves of the perpetual presence and jealous watchfulness of the Japanese spies, who were evidently resolved to restrict the freedom of their visitors.

The wife and sister of the mayor or chief magistrate of the town are barefooted and barelegged, and were dressed in dark-coloured dresses, resembling nightgowns, secured by a broad waist-band. The figures were fat and dumpy, but their faces were not deficient of expression; their glistening eyes were black, as well as their hair. The latter was dressed at the top of the head like that of the men, although not shaved in front. As their ruby lips parted in smiling gracefully, they displayed a row of black teeth. The married women of Japan enjoy the exclusive privilege of dyeing their teeth. Their lips are rouged; the rouge of the Japanese toilet being *bing*, made of the *carthamus tinctorius*, and prepared in porcelain cups.

The women, in common with many in various parts of over-populated Europe, were seen by the Expedition frequently at work in the fields, showing the general industry, and the necessity of keeping every hand busy in the populous empire. The lowest class even were comfortably clad, being dressed in coarse cotton garments, of the same form as, though shorter than, those of their superiors, being a loose robe just covering the hips. They were, for the most part, bareheaded and barefooted. The women were dressed very much like the men, although their heads were not shaved like those of the males, and their long hair was drawn up and fastened upon the top in a knot, or under a pad. In rainy weather the Japanese wear a covering made of straw, which, being fastened at the top, is suspended from the neck, and falls over the shoulders and person like a thatched roof. Some of the higher classes cover their robes with an oiled paper, which is impervious to the wet. The umbrella, like that of the Chinese, is almost a constant companion, and serves both to shade from the rays of the sun and keep off the effects of a shower.

There is one feature in the society of Japan (says the Narrative) by which the superiority of the people to all other Oriental nations is clearly manifest. Woman is recognised as a companion, and not merely treated as a slave. Her position is certainly not as elevated as in those countries under the influence of the Christian dispensation; but the mother, wife, and daughter of Japan are neither the chattels and household drudges of China, nor the purchased objects of the caprice of the harems of Turkey. The fact of the non-existence of polygamy pre-eminently characterises the Japanese as the most moral and refined of all Eastern nations. The absence of this degrading practice tends to the superior character of the women and the greater prevalence of the domestic virtues.

The Japanese women, always excepting the black teeth of those who are married, are not ill-favoured. The young girls are well formed and rather pretty, and have much of that vivacity and self-reliance in manners which spring from a consciousness of dignity derived from the comparatively high regard in which they are held. In the ordinary mutual intercourse of friends and families the women have their share, and rounds of visiting and tea-parties are kept up as briskly in Japan as in the United States. Next is

*The Bungo, or Prefect, of Hakodadi.*—The second group presents us with a portrait of the Governor and his attendant state of Hakodadi. Of the reception of the Expedition by the authorities we have already presented our readers with an illustrated outline. On their arrival at the Government House they were received by the Governor, or Prefect, Yendo Matzaimon, in company with Ishuka Konzo and Kudo Mogaro, two of the principal personages of his suite. The Americans were treated with the usual ceremonious courtesies, and, being seated in a handsome hall, with the ordinary appointments of a Japanese apartment, proceeded at once to business. The Governor was a middle-aged man, with a benevolent expression of face, and of the characteristic mild and courteous manners; and his companions, though obsequious in the presence of their superiors, were also very creditable specimens of Japanese gentlemen.

In the chapter on Japanese Art we find some interesting specimens of illustrated books and pictures, specimens of which were brought away by the Expedition: they denote the same surprising advancement of this remarkable people as they have shown in many other respects.

In illustration of the rapidity and dexterity with which the Japanese artists work, we have the testimony of the chaplain of the *Mississippi*, who employed an artist at Hakodadi to paint him a set of screens. The chaplain sat by the painter and watched him at his work: he made no previous sketch, but drew at once the various portions of the landscape, putting in his houses, ships, horses, trees, and birds, with

\* Published by Appleton and Company, New York; and in London by Trubner and Co., Paternoster-row.





JAPANESE PAINTING.—CROSSING THE OHO-E-GA-WA, IN THE PROVINCE OF SURAGA.

wonderful readiness, the whole being a fancy piece; and when he came to paint the foliage of some pines he used two brushes in one hand at the same time, so as to expedite his work. The result was, though not a production of high art, yet a much better specimen of ornamental screen than could be found in the most pretentious establishments in the United States.

Dr. Hawks speaks very highly of the anatomical drawings by the Japanese. They show the muscular development of the horse, both in action and at rest, in lines sufficiently true to nature to prove a very minute and accurate observation, on the part of the artist, of the external features of his subject. Thus, in a frieze representing wrestlers, we find that, while preserving in the figure all the peculiar features of the Asiatic stock, the outer angle of the eyes running upward, the small corneas, &c., there is distinctive expression, yet with similarity; and a height of art is reached in the drawings corre-

sponding, in some respects, with what has been found in some of the Nineveh fragments.

The next example of Japanese art noticed is a child's primer, where we find evidence that, unlike the Chinese, the artists of Japan have a knowledge of perspective.

Thus, there is a balcony presented in angular perspective, with its rafters placed in strict accordance with the principle of terminating the perspective lines in a vanishing point abruptly on the horizon. On another page there appears to be some Tartar Hercules, or Japanese St. Patrick, clearing the land of reptiles and vermin, and the doughty destroyer is brandishing his sword in most valiant style. This is drawn with a freedom and humorous sense of the grotesque and ludicrous that are rarely found in similar books prepared for the amusement of children with us. In one of the illustrations

there is a quaint old shopman peering through a pair of spectacles stuck upon his nose, and made precisely like the double-eyed glasses just now so fashionable without any side-wires or braces to confine them to the head: a number of tea-chests are heaped one above another at his side, and the perspective of these is perfectly correct. A glass globe of gold fish, which have awakened the hungry instincts of a cat that wistfully watches their movements in the water, is among the pictures; a couple of chairmen, who have put down their sedan to take rest, are engaged lighting their pipes; and a professor, seemingly of phrenology, is standing amid the paraphernalia of his art—whatever it be—and is taking the measure with a pair of compasses of a bald-headed disciple.

These scenes occur among the illustrations of the little book: all show a humorous conception, and a style of treatment far in advance of the mechanical trash which sometimes composes the nursery-books found in our

shops. The people have made some progress worth studying who have a sense of humorous, can picture the ludicrous, and good-naturedly laugh at a clever caricature. The constant recurrence on the margin of the pages of these Japanese books of what is usually called by architects the Greek fret or border is certainly curious. We are surprised by classic form that we would not have expected to find an established feature in Oriental art. Not less surprising, also, is to find another architectural form belonging to what is usually termed the Gothic style. Again, in one of the tailpieces is delineated, on a gong, the perfect representation of the trefoil of the modern architect; it is an accurate copy from the original. These are singular coincidences.

The third specimen of Japanese illustration which we have engraved represents a party of Japanese persons of distinction crossing the Oho-e-ga-wa river in the province of Suraga.



**TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.**  
 THE state of the London book-market has been tested during the last fortnight, and found, even for this period of the year, unusually healthy. Mr. Bentley, the publisher, has had his trade sale at the Albion, and met with a great success. On Tuesday last Mr. Murray had his annual offering after the viands prepared by the cunning hands of the Messrs. Staples, and the result was a triumph unsurpassed even in Albemarle-street during the last three or four years. The book-market has recovered from the paralysis of the war. New books—books unknown to critics or to Mudie—went off rapidly and largely. There was an unusual demand for back stock, and a vigorous run on remainders, at the original prices. All this is cheering—speaking well for authors, publishers, and the public.

The literary event of the week is the publication, by Routledge and Co., of the new volume of poems, by Charles Mackay, with the suggestive and pleasant title of "Under Green Leaves."

The stipulations made by Sir Benjamin Hall for the Wellington Monument in St. Paul's press unusually hard on the young and struggling sculptor. Only a Westminster or a Chantry can afford to compete for a prize by the exhibition of a model "exactly quarter-size of the monument intended to be erected." It is true that the prize is worth competing for; but the young and the struggling—ay, and the clever, too—remark with regret that they are asked to risk too much money in the competition. The stipulated size is, we think, too large. Our greatest English monumental sculptors, Flaxman and Banks, would have been deterred from competition by the terms which Sir Benjamin enforces in his usual peremptory manner.

The first meeting of the season of the Graphic Society, long an established favourite with all sensible artists, was held on Wednesday last, in the library of the London University. The attendance was good. The things shown were better than usual. Some marvellous landscapes and buildings, beautifully minute and intrepidly misleading, by Steam-hammer Nasmyth, were the admiration and puzzle of every beholder. There was a castle on a crag with a pleasant aspect, fast seated by a tumbling stream, with towers, and turrets, and donjon keeps, and drawbridges, in every style of the moated and castellated period of every country's architecture. Architects looked aghast with admiration. "Where, and by whom?" were the ordinary questions, replied to only too commonly with looks of delight and ejaculations of wonder. Really great men can do anything they go resolutely into. The great intellect that gave a steam hammer to science can pass his leisure hours in minute pencilings that require a powerful magnifier to lay open the varied beauties they contain. But these drawings, so wildly imaginative, were not the only attractions of the evening. Mr. Lake Price, having caught a living Don Quixote in London, builds him into a composition of great taste; photographs the Don; transfers his wondrous photograph to copper and prints marvellous mezzotints from Nature's etching needle and mezzotinto scraper. Mr. Cousins may tremble for his throne, if Art must give way to Nature under the magic of Lake Price's taste and touch. We shall soon expect to see engraving an exploded art, and a paragraph to the effect that Messrs. Burnet, Robinson, Doo, Cousins, and Pye have joined Mr. Le Keux in a little railway management; that line and mezzotint by graver and scraper are both utterly extinct; and that Messrs. Henry Graves and Co. have quitted their present lucrative line of business for extensive nature-engraving rooms immediately adjoining the new Royal Academy, having engaged the services of Sir John Burnet, F.R.S., and Sir Samuel Cousins, R.A., as Nature's superintendents in a branch of Nature's Fine Arts that entirely supersedes the old, clumsy, and inaccurate process of engraving by the hand of man.

We have been greatly pleased to find that some of the choicer portions of Mr. Belward Ray's very fine collection of autographs were bought at the sale at Christie's by the last and one of the best-informed dealers in autographs that London has left to her. We allude to Mr. Waller, of No. 188, Fleet-street (there is pleasure in doing justice to modesty and intelligence), whose catalogue, just published, of the autograph letters and State papers that he has now on sale is a proof at once of his activity and intelligence. One of the missing letters is a letter of Smollett. We remember to have seen it many years ago. It is unpublished, and in its language particularly touching. The life of dear Tobias was one dreary continuance of pecuniary difficulties. Yet he was a willing, an able, and a rapid workman. In his time authors were not paid as they are now. His fine heart and noble intellect buoyed him through all, and to the last (witness his "Humphrey Clinker") his sense of humour never forsook him. Let us see him in his sorrow. Here is Smollett (twin-name with Fielding) telling his wants to a Scotchman, a merchant in London, of the name of Oswald. The least scrap from Smollett's pen deserves preservation:—

Upon the supposition that you wish me well, I take the liberty to explain my present situation and make a proposal which I hope you will see no cause to reject; you will easily believe that the expense of house-keeping added to my former occasions and incumbrances, must have thrown me considerably back in a course of four or five years, during which, I touched not one farthing from Mr. Leaver, accordingly, my Debts in London amounted to 300*l.* when her last remittance arrived—out of the money she drew from your hands, she, without being asked, presented me with two hundred pound, a sum which was barely sufficient to quiet the most clamorous of my creditors. . . . I am deterred from asking Mrs. Leaver for these reasons—she is naturally obstinate, narrow minded, and totally ignorant of life, and after having so lately given me 200*l.*, which she looks upon as an infinite sum, she would be alarmed and frightened almost out of her senses at a fresh demand, and conclude that I am either a spendthrift or in debt, for which reason she might in the disposal of her effects, take measures to cut off all my expectations; her fears and suspicions would be communicated to her daughter, a breach between the mother and me would probably ensue, and the peace of my family be utterly destroyed—whereas, by leaving everything to her own generosity, I may be enabled gradually to extricate myself from my difficulties. . . . What I therefore propose and would receive as an indelible obligation, is that you would oblige me with 100*l.* of her money which is in your hands, in order to satisfy demands which are at present extremely pressing, and take my note payable on demand for that sum, or if you desire it, Mr. Maccallo will join in the security—upon my honour! . . . I beg you will not expose to any unconcerned person the nakedness of my situation as I have here displayed it; because what I have said, is in full confidence of your honour and discretion.

When this was written the ink that gave "Peregrine Pickle" to the world was hardly dry.

**YACHT FOR THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.**—A beautiful screw-yacht, destined as a present from our Government to the Emperor of Japan, has just been built by the eminent shipbuilders of Blackwall, Messrs. R. and H. Green, under the superintendence of Mr. Penny, an officer of her Majesty's Dockyard at Sheerness. The yacht was launched on the 29th ult., and named the *Emperor* by the lady of W. P. Bain, Esq., M.D. The yacht is a model of great beauty, and the internal fittings are very superb. The engines are of sixty horse-power, by Penn and Son, from a model of their trunk engine exhibited in Hyde-park in 1851.

**DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.**—On Tuesday week there died at Sellfield, near Whitehaven, a woman named Ann Bourne, at the age of 101 years. When more than 90 years of age she could walk from her home to Whitehaven and back, a distance of sixteen miles, without much apparent fatigue. An unmarried daughter, who has attained the age of 73 years, resided with the old lady, who was able to read without spectacles till within two or three years of her death. She was for more than seventy years an inveterate smoker.

**MACRAE'S "PROTECTION INSOLVENCY PRACTICE."** (Sweet, Chancery-lane).—This work, whose value is attested by the rapid exhaustion of the first edition, has just reappeared in an improved and enlarged shape. The practice under the Insolvency laws, although of great importance, affecting as it does the liberty of the subject and the distribution of property, has not been so fully treated of by professional *literati* as other branches of the law. Macrae's "Practice," the second edition of which has just been published, is a complete manual for the guidance of attorneys in the conduct of business of this description; dealing with the subject step by step from the initiatory proceeding of obtaining a protection from imprisonment for debt, to the ultimate discharge of the applicant from all legal process. It also deals fully and in an intelligible manner with the various other collateral subjects which are connected with the administration of this branch of the law in the County Courts throughout the country. The numerous cases cited, and the decisions of the Courts upon various difficult points, cannot fail to render the book one of great value as a guide to all persons engaged in insolvency matters; and every attorney will find the book a most valuable addition to his law library.

**NEW "COMFORT" CARRIAGE.**—There is now to be seen in the Court of Invention, at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, a convenient, two-wheeled, open carriage for a family, called Young's "Patent Comfort." It will hold four persons. A lady can drive herself, sitting with her face to the horse (not sideways, as in the Irish car), or, if a servant is required to drive, there is a removable driving-seat to fix on the front of the carriage, so that he is separated from the family inside. Another novelty is a kind of double apron which effectually protects from the drip of the umbrella. When only the hind seat is occupied this apron covers the front seat; and when the carriage is empty it will cover the whole carriage, keeping it perfectly dry in case of a shower. The carriage is roomy, light of draught, pleasant to ride or drive in. It can be made to suit any-sized horse.

**FRENCH GAMBLERS AND SWINDLERS.**—Rumours had been current for some days past respecting the flight of the cashier of one of the "sous-comptoir" of the "Denrees Coloniales," and not only is this circumstance confirmed, but one of the directors of the said "sous-comptoir" has followed the example of the cashier, in whose frauds he had participated. The expensive habits of the cashier had long since attracted general attention; but it was explained by the good fortune which attended his ventures on the Bourse. Success on the Bourse, in fact, now occupies the position once filled by charity, and it covers an infinity of sins. The luxurious habits of Redpath, the spendthrift snob of Robson, of Carpentier, and of all the French rascals, were attributed to successful speculations, and gave rise to a general sentiment of admiration on the part of less successful speculators. The latter have now discovered another subject of marvel in the conduct of a well-known gambler on the Bourse, who had cleared some twelve thousand pounds in the "bear" settlement of the last three accounts, but who in the settlement was a debtor of more than twenty-five thousand pounds, in consequence of the unexpected rise. This ill-conditioned speculator, instead of paying his differences like a man, has pocketed all his gains, and has left Paris, to the intense disgust of his creditors. —*Paris Correspondent of the Globe.*

**THE LATE HEAVY GALES.**—The accounts received on Tuesday and Wednesday from all parts of the coast furnish a sad list of wrecks and other casualties during the late heavy gales. They set in early on Saturday morning, and, with the exception of a few intervals, continued up to Wednesday, at times with great severity. The *America*, which left Liverpool on Saturday week with the mails for Boston, put back on Thursday morning with decks swept, loss of bulwarks and three boats, fore saloon gutted, and one man badly injured, having encountered very heavy weather, and been struck with a sea on the morning of the 9th, while lying to about fifty miles off Cape Clear. This is the only instance of any of the Cunard vessels putting back through stress of weather since the establishment of the company.

#### MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THERE has been a very steady market for Home Stocks this week, although the amount of business doing has not been extensive, and prices generally have ruled firm. The supply of money has rather increased; yet, as the demand has continued very active, it has been difficult to obtain advances in Lombard-street much under the Bank rate. Evidently, we are rapidly recovering from the late crisis, and the reduction of 2 per cent in the rate at which the East India Company are now drawing bills upon India has materially checked the demand for silver on Eastern account. Impressed with the opinion that that metal will not now be required in any large quantity, several parcels, originally imported from France, have been re-shipped, and we have had a fall of  $\frac{1}{4}$  d. per ounce in the quotations. Everything appears to be in favour of a lower rate of discount. Both the Bank of England and the Bank of France have lately had some important additions to their stock of gold, and the imports of that article from Australia are likely to be large for some time. This week we have received 360,000*l.* from Melbourne; besides which, we have imported 112,000*l.* from New York, 8000*l.* from the west coast of Africa, and 4000*l.* from the River Plate. Very few parcels of gold have been sent to the Continent, but 166,000*l.* in sovereigns has been forwarded to the Brazils.

The Continental Money Markets have, for the most part, become easy; but we understand that, owing to a recent heavy drain of silver, the Bank of Holland has advanced the rate of discount to  $\frac{5}{8}$  per cent. At Hamburg money has been obtained at  $\frac{4}{8}$  per cent. Advances from Paris are decidedly favourable.

In order to prevent the possibility of forgery, the Directors of the Brighton Railway have intimated that in future the certificates of stocks will bear the signatures of two Directors, and the counter signatures of the Secretary and Transfer Clerk. We trust that this improved method will be generally followed.

The English Stock Market, on Monday, was steady, as follows:—Bank Stock, 216*½*; Three per Cent Reduced, 93*½*; New Three per Cent Consols, Special Transfer, 94*½*; India Stock, 227; India Bonds, 28*½* prem.; Exchequer Bills, 48 to 78*½* prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 98*½*, 99. Only a limited business was passing on the following day, and the quotations were a shade easier:—Bank Stock, marked 218; the Three per Cent Reduced were 93*½*; New Three per Cent Consols, 93*½*; Consols, for Account, 93*½*; Long Annuities, 1860, 2 13-16; Ditto 1885, 18; India Stock realised 225; India Bonds, 28*½* premium; Exchequer Bills, 48 to 88*½* prem.; Ditto, Bonds, 98*½* to 99. On Wednesday the market was devoid of animation, yet very little change took place in prices:—Bank Stock, 217; Three per Cent Reduced, 93*½*; New Three per Cent Consols, 94*½*; Consols for Account, 94, 93*½*; India Bonds, par to 28*½* prem.; Exchequer Bills, 58 to 98*½* prem. On Thursday no change took place in the Bank rate of discount, and the demand for money was active:—The Three per Cent Consols for Account were 93*½* to 94, at which price they ruled throughout the day. The New Three per Cent Consols marked 93*½* to 94, and the Reduced, 93*½*. Exchequer Bills were done at from 58 to 88*½* prem.; India Bonds, par to 28*½* prem.; Long Annuities, 1885, 18. Bank Stock was 218*½*, with a very firm market.

A notification has been issued by the Spanish financial agent in London to the effect that his Government is desirous of raising a loan of three millions sterling in the Three per Cent Exterior Consolidated Stock. We are informed that Messrs. Mirés and Co., of Paris, have made a tender for the total amount at 41, and 3 per cent commission upon the nominal price; and, further, that this proposal will be the basis upon which the Spanish Government will receive amounts from other parties. But that Government need not, we apprehend, give itself any trouble to seek for tenders in this country; and any party subscribing must, in our opinion, show a want of caution in dealing with a notoriously bankrupt State. "Hopes," we are told, "are entertained that the present Spanish financial operation will result in some benefit to the various classes of claimants, the justice of whose demands, it is known, has been recognised by General Narvaez." Our impression is that Spain has no regard whatever for the bondholders in this country, and the sooner Spanish Stock is struck out of the official lists the better.

The transactions in most Foreign Bonds, this week, have been comparatively limited, yet we have very few fluctuations to notice in the quotations:—Mexican Three per Cent has realised 22*½*; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cent, 78; Peruvian Three per Cent, 55*½*; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cent, 96*½*; Russian Five per Cent, 107; Spanish Three per Cent, 42*½*; Spanish New Deferred, 23*½* to 24; Spanish Passive, 52*½*; Spanish Certificates of Coupon, 64 per cent; Turkish Six per Cent, 95*½*; Turkish Four per Cent, 102*½*; Buenos Ayres Six per Cent, 83.

The amount paid into the treasury of the East India-house for bills on India from the 26th ult. to the 9th inst. was 494,201*l.*

We have had a steady market for most Joint-stock Bank Shares, and the annexed quotations have been realised:—Australasia, 101*½*; Bank of London, 64; Commercial of London, 27*½*; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17*½*; London Chartered of Australia, New, 20*½*; London and County, 30; Oriental, 32*½* ex div.; Ottoman, 14*½*; Unity Mutual, 40; Western Bank of London, 44; London Joint-Stock, 33; London and Westminster, 49*½*.

Most Miscellaneous Securities have continued firm in prices. Dealings have taken place in Australian Agricultural, at 26*½*; Berlin Waterworks, 5; Canada Company's Bonds, 121; Canada Government Six per Cent, 113*½*; Crystal Palace, 24; Ditto, Preference, 58; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 14; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 64; London Discount, 44; London Omnibus, 34; Mexican and South American, 34; National Discount, 64; Ditto, New, 14; Peel River Land and Mineral, 23; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 73*½*; Ditto, New, 16; Royal Mail Steam, 68; Scottish Australian Investment, 17; Submarine Telegraph, 1; East London Waterworks, 113; Grand Junction, 75; Kent, 81; Lambeth, 95; West Middlesex, 101; Ditto, 24 prem.

We have had rather an inactive week in the Railway Share Market, and

the value of some lines has slightly given way. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**—Aldersgate, Nottingham, and Boston, 44*½*; Caledonian, 63; Chester and Holyhead, 39; East Anglian, 19; Eastern Counties, 94; Eastern Union, A Stock, 39; Ditto, B, 27; East Lancashire, 86; Great Northern, 90; Great Western, 69*½*; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 97*½*; London and Blackwall, 64; London and Brighton, 111; London and North-Western, 105*½*; London and South-Western, 108; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35; Midland, 82*½*; North British, 40; North-Eastern—Berwick, 84; Ditto, Leeds, 18*½*; Ditto, York, 60*½*; North Staffordshire, 124; Scottish North-Eastern, 28; South Devon, 184; South-Eastern, 74; South Wales, 81; Vale of Neath, 20.

**SHARES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.**—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 114; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 24; Midland Bradford, 92*½*; Wilts and Somerset, 89*½*.

**PREFERENCE SHARES.**—Eastern Counties, No. 2,  $\frac{1}{2}$  prem.; Great Northern Five per Cent, 62; Great Western Five per Cent, 100*½*; Midland Consolidated, 137; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cent Stock, 99*½*; Ditto, Leicester and Hitchin, 89*½*; North-Eastern (Berwick), 83; Ditto (York—H and S Purchase), 94; Waterford and Kilkenny, 3.

**COLONIAL.**—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 104 ex New; Ceylon B Shares, 24; Eastern Bengal,  $\frac{1}{2}$  prem.; East Indian A and B, 22*½*; Grand Trunk of Canada, 114; Great Indian Peninsula, 22; Ditto, New, 54; Great Western of Canada, 24*½*; Ditto, New, 104; Madras, 104; Sclnde, 74.

**FOREIGN.**—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 7; Great Luxembourg, 58; Lombardo-Venetian, 124; Namur and Liège, 84; Sambre and Meuse, 98; West Flanders, 44.

Mining Shares have been steady. Brazilian Imperial Cacaes and Cuiba have been 34; Ditto, St. John del Rey, 16; Linares, 64; Santiago di Cuba, 24; and Sartridge Mining Company, 24.

#### THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 8.**—To-day's market was only moderately supplied with English wheat, chiefly in poor condition. For all kinds we had a dull inquiry, and the quotations were almost nominal. The show of foreign wheat was good, and most descriptions moved off slowly, on former terms. Floating cargoes were in moderate request for Spain and Portugal. Fine barley realised full currencies, but inferior parcels were very dull. In the value of malt no change took place. Owing to large arrivals oats ruled heavy, and the quotations had a downward tendency. Both beans and peas met a dull inquiry, and were rather lower to purchase. Flour moved off heavily, and country marks were offered on easier terms.

**Dec. 10.**—The attendance of buyers to-day was very numerous, and only a limited business was transacted in all kinds of produce at Monday's currency.  
**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 37s; white, 34s to 33s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s to 36s; white, 33s to 32s; grinding barley, 31s to 30s; distilling ditto, 37s to 36s; malted ditto, 36s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 67s to 75s; brown ditto, 63s to 64s; Kingston and Ware, 69s to 77s; Chevalier, 78s to 79s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 24s to 25s; potato ditto, 25s to 31s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 22s; ditto, white, 21s to 25s; tick beans, 35s to 37s; grey peas, 40s to 41s; maple, 41s to 43s; white, 41s to 44s; boliers, 42s to 47s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 58s to 60s; Suffolk, 43s to 41s; Sockton and Yorkshire, 43s to 44s per 280 lb. American flour, 30s to 29s, per barrel.

**Seeds.**—Linsed, owing to heavy imports, has met a slow inquiry, at barely late rates. In other seeds, including casks, only a moderate business is doing on former terms.  
**Linsed.**—English crushing, 63s to 65s; Mediterranean, 63s to 68s; hempseed, 41s to 46s, per quarter. Coriander, 20s to 24s, per cw. Brown mustard seed, 10s to 12s; ditto, white, 10s to 12s; tares, 5s to 6s, 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 86s to 88s, per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, 410 to 415, to 411 5s; ditto, foreign, 411 to 412; rape cakes, 45 0s to 45 10s, per ton. Canary, 78s to 82s, per quarter.

**Bread.**—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolises are from 9d. to 9*½*d.; of household, 10d. to 10*½*d.; of 84d. per lb. loaf.

**Imported Weekly Averages.**—Wheat, 60s 11d.; barley, 43s 10d.; oats, 25s; rye, 38s 11d.; beans, 44s 5d.; peas, 41s 1d.

**The Six Weeks' Averages.**—Wheat, 63s 7d.; barley, 45s 8d.; oats, 25s 9d.; rye, 40s 11d.; beans, 46s 1d.; peas, 43s 8d.

**English Grain Sold Last Week.**—Wheat, 99,673; barley, 94,483; oats, 11,066; rye, 267; beans, 622; peas, 406,944 quarters.

**Wool.**—A fair average of business is doing in our market, and prices are well supported. The stock in London is 66,788,000 lb. against 52,793,000 lb. last year. In the United Kingdom it is 83,463,000 lb. against 65,868,000 lb. in 1855.

**Sugar.**—The demand for all raw sugars has continued active, and the quotations have further improved 6d. to 1s. per cwt. West India has sold at 51s to 55s; Mauritius, 40s to 52s 6d.; Bengal, 40s 6d. to 52s 6d.; Madras, 42s to 43s, per cwt. Foreign sugars, almost, have changed hands steadily, on rather higher terms. Refined goods move off briskly, at 62s to 64s, per cwt.

**Coffee.**—We have no change to notice in the value of this article. The demand is steady, and good, native Ceylon is worth 52s to 53s, per cwt.

**Rice.**—Our market is flat, and prices are barely supported. The stock is now 53,000 tons. Provisions.—There is a moderate demand for Irish butter, at last week's currency. English qualities are in fair request at full quotations. In the value of English, we have no change to report. Bacon is heavy at barely the late decline. In other provisions, very little is doing.

**Tallow.**—This article has sold steadily at 59s. per cwt. in all positions. The supply in the market is very limited. The total shipments from St. Petersburg, this year, have been 112,055 casks.

**Oils.**—Linsed oil, on the spot, has sold slowly, at 38s. per cwt. In other oils, only a limited business is doing. Turpentine is brisk, and dearer. American spirits, 33s to 40s; English do., 36s 6d. to 38s; rough, 10s to 10s 3d. per cwt.

**Spirits.**—There has been a fair demand for rum, at full prices:—Proof Leewards, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d.; East India, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 3d. per gallon. Brandy continues active, and the finest qualities are worth 1*½* d. per gallon. No change in the value of cognac spirits.

**Cocoa.**—Hawell, 13s 6d.; Hutton, 13s 6d.; Lambton, 13s 6d.; Russell's Hutton, 13s 6d.; Harlepool Hutton, 13s 6d.

**Hay and Straw.**—Meadow hay, £2 10s. to £4 8s.; clover ditto, £3 10s. to £5 5s., and straw, £1 4s. to £1 8s. per load.

**Hops.**—There is much less activity in the demand for all kinds of hops—the supply of which is good—yet prices generally are steady. By private contract, nearly all kinds of wool are in steady request, at very full currencies.

**Potatoes.**—The supplies are moderate, and the demand is steady, at from 7s. to 11s. per ton.

**Metropolitan Cattle Market.**—The trade has ruled inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 2d., per 8 lb., to sink the offer.

**Newgate and Leadhall.**—Owing to the prevailing mild weather we have had a dull sale, at barely previous rates.

**Beef.** from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 2d., per 8 lb., by the carcass.

**MILITARY TRAIN.**—Acting Assistant-Surgeon S. P. Woodfall to be Assistant-Surgeon. DEPUTY BATTALION Quartermaster P. Higgins to be Quartermaster.

**STAFF.**—Lieut.-Colonel C. Sillery to be Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Troops serving in New Zealand.

**HOSPITAL STAFF.**—Dispenser of Medicines J. Andrews to be Apothecary to the Forces.

**BREVET.**—Brevet Col. J. Alves to be Major-General in the Army. Major-General T. Fildes to be Lieutenant-General. Colonel R. Pettus to be Major-General. Major-General F. Day to be Major-General. Major-General F. Evans, J. C. Howden, E. G. Austin, H. Fougnet, N. H. Fildes, F. K. Duncan, J. Ramsay, J. R. Western, S. S. Trevor, W. C. Hicks, to be Colonels.

**MAJORS.** W. C. Stather, H. W. Wood, V. Mitford, C. E. Goad, C. A. Kitson, P. Ogilvie, G. H. Fagan, D. E. Brewster, to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

**BANKRUPTS.**—H. G. DEARLOVE, Palace-row, New-road, timber merchant.—C. BROWN, Oxford-street, milliner and dressmaker.—J. SMITH, Egham, Surrey, glazier, cattle dealer.—T. FIRM, STON, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, builder.—S. LINFOT, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, builder.

**THE FAIRHEAD, Cressing, Essex, cattle dealer.**—J. VAYRO, Ripon, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—D. G. PORTER, Brabant-court, Philip-lane, wine merchant.—H. EVANS, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, grocer.—A. CORONEL, Minories, cigar manufacturer.—J. BARFOOT, North Stoveham, Hampshire, cattle and sheep salesman.—T. BANKS, Charley, Lancashire, ironmonger and builder.—W. OVERTON, Leamington Priory, Warwickshire, builder, timber merchant and dealer.—R. and J. BEERY, Rochdale, machinists and ironfounders.—M. LORD and G. ROSTON, Cage Mill, near Newchurch, Lancashire, woollen manu-

**facturers.**

**TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9.**  
**ADMIRALTY, DEC. 6.**

The following promotions, dated the 1st inst., consequent on the death of Rear-Admiral of the Blue P. Richards, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Capt. the Most Hon. John Marquis Townshend to be Rear-Admiral on the Reserved Half-pay List; Capt. the Hon. A. Duncombe to be Rear-Admiral on the Reserved Half-pay List; Capt. Sir J. C. Ross to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. W. Hamley has also been promoted to be Rear-Admiral, without increase of pay.

**BANKRUPTS.**—J. I. de JONGE, Mark-lane, merchant.—J. HUNTER, Little Tower-street Chambers, Eastcheap, merchant and commission-agent.—J. GREEN, Sunderland, patent rope manufacturer and general merchant.—L. BENJAMIN, Jewry-street, Aldgate, fish and leather merchant.—CHARLOTTE ROBERTSON, Brook-street, Hatfield, licensed victualler.—W. PHILLIPS, Norwich, currier and publican.—T. BAKER and J. BOSWELL, High-street, Poplar, colour manufacturers.—W. L. BAILEY and R. HAIRVEY, Jun., Crutched-friars, merchants.—D. SMITH, Duke's-road, St. Pancras, licensed victualler.—R. C. STEELE, Fenchurch-street, merchant.—M. IRISH, Maldenhead, licensed victualler.—E. GWYER, Jun., Gracechurch-street, insurance broker, underwriter, and merchant.—H. COATES, Birmingham, milliner.—J. SLEE, Loughborough, hosier.—G. ROBERTS, Stamford, draper.—J. LANSLEY, Bath, publican and brewer.—J. WHEEN and J. MALIN, Sheffield, joiners and builders.—J. HOLLDSWORTH, Sheffield, builder.—W. SEALEY (late of Torquay), baker, grocer, and beer-seller.—J. CONSTANTINE, Scout, near Newchurch, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.—S. H. and C. R. GRIEYSON, Deptford, Durham, joiners and builders.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.**—J. RIDDICK, Dumfries, clothier.—S. FRASER, Inverness, grocer and wine and spirit merchant.—A. RAMSAY, Glasgow, engineer and machine-maker.—J. CHALMERS, Spitalfield, blacksmith, innkeeper, and cattle-dealer.—J. CHALMERS, Jun., Spitalfield, cattle-dealer.—R. STEWART, Perth, painter.—T. TODD, Tilloon, druggist.

**BIRTH.**—On the 5th inst., at Blackheath Park, the wife of Mr. Brackstone Baker, of a daughter.

**MARRIAGE.**—On the 9th inst., at St. Luke's Church, Cheltenham, by the Rev. F. Handcock, M.A., John Gosset, eldest son of John Jackson, Esq., of Charlton Kings, late Captain Bengal Army, to Annette, daughter of the late T. H. Aveline, Esq., of Otland, Winton, Somersetshire.

**DEATH.**—On the 9th inst., at No. 1, Amwell-terrace, Myddelton-square, James Walker, Esq., late of Guanajuato, Mexico, aged 52.



## MUSIC.

THE series of operatic performances at DRURY LANE came to a close on Saturday last, when "The Huguenots" (the first representation of which we described last week) was repeated. There was again an immense house. The choruses were better sung than before; and the whole performance, being more complete and satisfactory, went off with much greater brilliancy. These Drury Lane operas, organised on so great a scale, and steadily and successfully carried on for so long a period, are really a musical event of no small importance, as they cannot fail to have permanent consequences. Hitherto such entertainments at this season of the year have been considered out of the question. Who could have expected to see the brightest stars of the Italian stage blazing in our cold firmament in the gloomy month of November, when London is "empty," and the patrons of the Opera are scattered far and wide? Had we been asked our opinion of the experiment, we confess we should have pronounced it a hopeless one; but the *entrepreneurs* thought differently, and the result has proved them in the right. From the 27th of October to last Saturday they have had a course of complete and uninterrupted success. They have, necessarily at a great expense, brought forward a constellation scarcely, if ever, surpassed by either of the regular Italian theatres—Grisi, Mario, the Gassiers, Rudersdorf, Formes, Amadi, Sedkutzek, Reichardt, Graziani, Volpini, Lorini, and Rovero—a company adequate to the performance of any opera, serious or comic, in the whole range of the Italian and German stage. Eleven operas have been produced, every one of them a chef-d'œuvre—"Norma," "Lucrezia Borgia," the "Barbieri di Siviglia," the "Sonnambula," "Don Pasquale," the "Trovatore," "Don Giovanni," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Fidelio" (in its original German form), and the "Huguenots;" and all these pieces, so various in their style and character, have been "cast" in a manner satisfactory to the severest criticism. Such has been the case with regard to the *dramatis personæ*, though not, certainly, with respect to the chorus, orchestra, and other accessories requisite for a complete and effective performance. As to these, there has been reason to complain: had they corresponded with the excellence of the dramatic company—had there been the splendid orchestra, the powerful and well-trained chorus, the troops of supernumeraries, the beautiful scenery and gorgeous decorations of the great Italian theatres—then these comparatively cheap operas would have rivalled in every respect the costly entertainments of the fashionable season—a thing which it would not have been reasonable to expect. Still, however, we think that in some of the operas, particularly "Fidelio" and the "Huguenots," greater completeness might have been exhibited in the *ensemble* and *mise en scène*; and we hope, when these entertainments are resumed, which they cannot fail to be, greater care will be bestowed on those essential objects.

THIS evening M. JULIEN terminates his concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre. They have been as brilliant and, to all appearance, as successful as usual. The promenade has generally been crowded, and the boxes have been full of fashionable company. There has never been any repetition of the noisy humours of the first night. The audiences have not only been uniformly quiet and attentive, but have shown that discriminative taste which is formed by the habit of hearing and appreciating good music. The most delicate *adagio* from a symphony of Beethoven or Mendelssohn has been as silently listened to, and as heartily applauded, as the most dashing of Julien's own quadrilles or marches. It is by such signs, by comparing what we observe now with what we observed some years ago, that we are able to estimate the amount of M. Julien's influence in refining the popular taste. His "Mendelssohn Nights" last week and this have been among the most successful nights he has had. Many of the pieces, it might have been supposed, were by no means calculated for uneducated ears. Among them were the whole of Mendelssohn's great symphony in A minor, his pianoforte concerto in G minor, performed by Miss Arabella Goddard, and his overture to "Ruy Blas"; and these were the very things which were most loudly and enthusiastically applauded. M. Julien has announced his annual *Bal Masqué* to take place, for the first time, at Her Majesty's Theatre. This is a customary appendage to his promenade concerts; but the custom, to our mind, would be "more honoured in the breach than the observance."

MISS DOLBY gave her second musical soirée on Tuesday. It was as elegant and classical in itself, and as brilliantly attended, as the first. Miss Dolby's own principal performances were Stradella's fine old song, "Oh, del mio dolce ardor;" Balfo's song, "The Reaper and the Flowers;" and two pretty national ballads, Scotch and Irish. She also took a part in some of Benedict's beautiful unaccompanied vocal trios, and in Costa's quartet, "Ecco quel fiero istante." The other singers were Madame Weiss, Miss Messent, Mr. Benson, Miss Moss, Mr. Millard, and Mr. Thomas. Hummel's trio in E flat, for the piano, violin, and violoncello, was performed by Mr. Sloper, M. Sainton, and Mr. Lucas; and Thalberg's brilliant duet for the piano and violin, on airs from the "Huguenots," was played by Messrs. Sloper and Sainton.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF PICCOLOMINI IN PARIS.—"La Traviata" was produced on Sunday night at the Théâtre Impérial Italien, an event which caused a considerable amount of interest, since it presented for the first time a work of Verdi's to the Parisian public, and introduced, as prima donna, Mlle. Piccolomini. A third attraction was the début of Mario as *Alfredo*. For many days past it was impossible to procure a seat in any part of the house, so that its crowded appearance did not take any one by surprise. There were present an unusual number of distinguished personages, and most of the known musical critics in Paris. As the curtain rose, all eyes sought *Violetta*. As soon as she began to smile and mingle with her gay companions of the hour, it was clear that Mlle. Piccolomini had produced a favourable impression on the audience. She threw her whole soul into the character, and her looks and movements obeyed the inspiration, not according to traditional stage strut and property smile, but according to natural impulse. The first triumph of the evening was the "Lilium," which was admirably executed, and was demanded a second time amid a tumult of applause seldom witnessed at this theatre. Mario sang with great care, and exerted himself throughout the opera to make the best of the music, which, if not executed by a good voice, and coloured by an artist, might fall dead on the public ear. But even Mario (in good voice), and doing his best, could make nothing of the "Ogni suo aver." It was, however, his only failure throughout the evening. The public received with evident marks of approbation Piccolomini's "Sempre Libero," and the curtain fell on the first act to be raised again immediately, in order that Mario and Piccolomini might accept the bravos of the audience. The opening of the second act was characterised by Mario's greatest triumph of the evening, viz., "Do mi bollenti Spiriti." His delivery of the Verdinian phrase which interprets the words—

Dell' universo immemore,  
Io vivo quasi in ciel,

was magnificent, and the whole music was sung *di petto*, and with perceptive intensity, as it should be. The third act created an ovation for the prima donna. The "Addio del passato" was singularly effective, and greeted with a universal burst of applause. The duet, "Parigi, o cara," was equally successful. At the close Piccolomini and Mario were called for and warmly greeted. A correspondent informs us that Piccolomini's third appearance, on Tuesday last, was honoured with the presence of the Emperor and Empress of the French. Our correspondent states that both joined in the general enthusiasm raised by the artist, that the Emperor's delight broke through his habitual reserve, and that the Empress was affected to tears.

PRIZE GLEES.—Mr. G. W. Martin has again carried off the Glee Club prize of 20 guineas for the best glee. This ancient musical society resumed its meetings for the season on Saturday last, at the Freemasons' Hall. The members of the club met in large numbers for dinner at half-past five; after which, "Non Nobis" was sung; and also a dirge, in memory of two of the members deceased since the last meeting. The glees sent in for the prize were then beautifully sung by Messrs. Foster, Cummings, Smith, and Lawler. The result was in favour of the glee to the harvest moon—"All hail! thou lovely Queen of Night." The envelope bearing a corresponding motto to the glee was then opened by the President, and the successful composer announced to be Mr. G. W. Martin. The glees sent in by Messrs. Spence and Smith were considered too much of the same kind. A prize of 5 guineas was presented by the President to each of these gentlemen.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—After repeating their popular entertainment with uninterrupted success for upwards of twelve months, Mr. and Mrs. T. German Reed are about to vary their "Illustrations" by the introduction of several new characters, who will make their first bow to the public on Monday evening next.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

LYCEUM.—A new and successful five-act play is an achievement which, more than any other, evinces the judgment of a theatrical management. The long-announced venture of this ambitious kind, under the name of "The Cagot; or, Heart for Heart," was produced on Saturday. The title had been previously explained in historical posters (and more than once in our own columns) as relating to a proscribed race, dwelling in the south of France, who were held in superstitious horror by the people, and supposed to have been a remnant of the Saracens defeated by Charles Martel. They serve the purpose of the author of the play as a type of proscribed races in general, and, as such, less hackneyed than the Jew or the Gipsy, or any other of the pariahs of society with which we have been made familiar by the historian or the novelist. The hero of the drama is of the usual type in such cases. Under a despised name he is a noble specimen of humanity; and in the end is found never to have been entitled to the said name, but in reality to have been the lost scion of a noble house. There are some remarks in Knowles's "Love" on the injustice which a poet does to himself and his cause in so constructing his story which are most certainly true; for by such means the cause supposed to be advocated is in reality abandoned. The virtues of the nominal Cagot, for instance, are not those of the proscribed race, but of his real descent. Romance, however, has delighted to take this view of the subject; and it may be regarded as a reconciliatory one, bringing into accord the noble and the outcast—a higher purpose, perhaps, than the mere defence of a political right. The poetic instinct inclines to this recognition of the Prince in the serf, precisely as the religious requires the acknowledgment of the divine in the human. At any rate such is the hero in the new drama, who is named *Raoul*, and supported by the talents of Mr. Charles Dillon. Having saved the life of a lady betrothed to the son of the Count de Foix, stolen interviews take place between him and her (Miss Woolgar). *Eugenie de Beaumanoir*, besides, has another lover in *Sir Aymer de Beriot*, Knight of Arva (Mr. Stuart), who, however, affects her lands even more than herself, and plots the murder of his rival, the younger Count de Foix, by means of *Hugo*, an assassin (Mr. Normanton). The author gives a notion of the abhorrence in which the Cagot race are held, by the fact of this wretch refusing to have association with a class so much more infamous than his own. It is near the hut of the Cagot that the assassination is attempted: cries for help are heard, and the clank of swords. *Raoul* rushes to the defence of the victim, and the first act closes. A descriptive speech, in which the heroine's danger from the attack of a wild boar and her deliverance by himself, and to which Mr. Dillon's delivery did great justice, formed the leading point in this act, and led to the actor's recall at its conclusion. The termination of the next act was still more striking. The young Count has become the guest of the Cagot and his mother, *Astarte*, and retires to rest; whereupon the latter (Mrs. Weston) manifests a mysterious antipathy against the youth, and tells to her son a long tale of wrong done to her by his father—a speech altogether in the style of the French dramatists, which notwithstanding its extreme length was received with well-merited applause. She seeks to work him to her purpose, by dwelling on his love for *Eugenie*, and almost induces him to assassinate his sleeping rival; but *Raoul's* better nature prevails, and he resolves to put the Count on his guard, and knocks at his chamber-door to awake him, when the latter reels from the room apparently stricken to death. He falls senseless, when *Astarte*, leaning over him, discovers a cross which proves him to be her own son. As the story proceeds, *Raoul* is, of course, accused of the murder, and finds *Sir Aymer* his enemy, who is interested not only in fixing the crime on him, but in carrying his point with *Eugenie*. The latter, being led to believe that her deliverer is not only a homicide but a Cagot, is overwhelmed with a sense of degradation; and *Raoul*, deeming he is no longer loved, accuses himself of the murder, as the best means of getting rid of life. Strangely enough, too, *Astarte* joins in the accusation, and, even when a change comes over *Raoul's* mood, persists in bringing him to the block. At length, as is supposed, *Raoul* is beheaded, when *Astarte* turns round upon the elder Count de Foix, and tells him exultingly that he has executed his son, whom she had stolen in revenge for having been deprived of her own offspring. Owing, however, to the pious interference of the Padre, *Angelo* (Mr. Barrett), matters have in reality not proceeded so far. It is *Hugo* who has been beheaded. In the fifth act, both *Raoul* and the titular Count de Foix reappear upon the scene, and *Sir Aymer*, who had precipitated the execution, is banished for his villainy. The supposed Cagot and the real one have now to change places; but, as they are half-brothers, and under the special circumstances, the fitting arrangements are soon made. *Eugenie*, who, for the sake of *Raoul*, had, like him, made a confession of guilt, is, of course, united to the restored heir; and *Astarte*, by the advice of *Angelo*, pardons her injurer, the elder Count. The success of this play is, doubtless, owing to its story, which is interesting in itself, and, in part, well conducted. The drama is not free from faults; its versification being frequently defective, and its style in general too rhetorical, besides being disfigured by verbal inversions which are unnecessary; but these defects are amply compensated by the beauty of most of the sentiments, the skillful building of the scenes, and the peculiarity of the fable. Mr. Dillon proved so effective in giving expression to the frequent opportunities for reaching a climax, both in situation and dialogue, that he won the singular honour of being called at the end of every act. The general acting, too, was highly creditable to the company.

ADELPHI.—After a long absence, Mr. Webster returned to this stage on Monday, and we were again gratified with witnessing his highly-finished performance of *Richard*, in the very interesting drama of "Janet Pride." This character is an elaborate delineation of a sordid man, capable of strong remorse, but not of resolution; and gradually, from the pressure of circumstances, sinking deeper and deeper into crime. The gradations are finely marked; and Mr. Webster's mastery in his art is as conspicuous as ever. Mr. Wright was extremely comical in the part of the poor unsophisticated apprentice, formerly played by Mr. Keeley. The drama of "The Elver" succeeded. Mr. Webster was warmly greeted on his appearance, and much applauded throughout.

MR. JAMES ANDERSON and Miss AGNES ELSWORTHY, whose joint performances in London have often been mentioned with approval in the newspapers of the day, commenced an engagement at Wallack's Theatre, New York, on the 24th ult., in the new play of "Cloud and Sunshine" (it reduced a short time ago at the National Standard Theatre). Their reception was enthusiastic.

## THE SOULAGE COLLECTION.

THE circumstances under which this most interesting collection is exhibited to the public have been fully stated by the daily press. We content ourselves with mentioning that it was formed before the extraordinary hunt after such objects which has been instituted in all parts of Europe within the last half-dozen years, and which we may safely say has raised to at least tenfold the value of Majolica. In addition to the pottery there are valuable bronzes of choice Italian designs and renaissance furniture, of free and elegant form and valuable material. Three rooms are filled with those objects so as to bewilder us with their artistic wealth. On the present occasion we content ourselves with a notice of the pottery, the catalogue of the bronzes and furniture not being completed as yet.

No. 1 is a large and magnificent plateau, with the orange and white arabesques so frequent in the works of Giovanni da Udine. The period is of the earlier half of the sixteenth century. This combination of yellow and white was frequent in the old Moslem Balearic Majolica.

No. 2. The colours are blue and orange, the date earlier, with the arms of the Dukes of Urbino in the centre, surmounted by the ducal coronet, and supported by two female figures. The name of the artist is not mentioned, but it is a piece of unusual beauty, which, probably, figured at the banquets of the Palace of Urbino, when Raphael left his native town for Rome.

No. 9 commands our warmest admiration, being a "Bacile," eighteen inches in diameter, having a portrait of Pietro Perugino. The date and painter not precisely known, but the date is presumed to be 1515-20; and the painter Lorenzo da Credi, whom Vasari mentions as having painted Perugino's portrait. This piece has no monogram or signature, but is supposed to be from Callagiolo, a Tuscan offshoot of the Faenza school.

No. 15. M. Is a plate of Gubbio lustre ware, ten inches in diameter, of the celebrated Maestro Giorgio, who has surpassed all others, not only in the elegance of forms and ornaments, but in that ruby lustre which is so highly prized, and of which this is a remarkable specimen. Not only the splendour and elegance of this piece is sufficient to attract the admiration, but it is dated 1526, and signed M. Go. da Ugubio, doubly attesting its genuineness.

No. 38. Also by Maestro Giorgio. We were struck with the exceedingly elegant ornamentation and distribution of the renaissance designs, which are composed of sphinxes, cornucopia, masks, and scroll-work. The date of this piece is 1531. Mr. Ruskin cries out against the renaissance. If he is right, M. Soulage was wrong. Let Mr. Ruskin take a good look at the renaissance designs in carving as well as in pottery, all combined from the antique by the genius of the Cinque Cento, and then say whether or not we are still on the wrong road. For us, wood and stone in choice renaissance all but speak.

Hundreds of similar works are to be found in this collection: we therefore briefly indicate one or two more that particularly struck our fancy. One of these is a "Fruttiera," painted with the subject "Perseus and Andromeda," the date about 1540, probably of the Giorgio establishment. The colouring has an unnatural excess of gamboge, but the drawing is uncommonly beautiful even for an age of fine drawing.

The so-called Raphael ware is very abundant, but in historical value we know nothing to surpass No. 95—a real Moorish two-handed vase, set down in the very able catalogue as of the fifteenth century, when Granada was still in Moorish hands, but possibly of even earlier date, the large wing-shaped handles, perforated with circular holes, exactly resembling those of the celebrated vase of the Alhambra. It is, in all probability, a specimen of the real Balearic Majolica. The catalogue does not state whether there is any Arabic inscription on the subverse which might enable us to identify this piece, which, along with the others, is kept under a very fine glass case, which protects the objects from an unsafe handling by the curious.

## OLD LONDON SIGNS, BADGES, &amp;c.

AN eminent architect is said to have had inscribed upon the hoarding of an edifice in progress the customary notice of "No admission except on business," in Mediaeval characters so obscure that many curious persons became involuntary trespassers merely for the sake of inquiring the import of the mysterious notice. Just as incomprehensible to the majority of wayfarers some century or two ago, ere education, even in simplest elements, had become popular, would have proved the announcement of the Red Lion, the Green Dragon, &c., although written in the plainest English; and, under these circumstances, the comprehension was appealed to through the eye by a positive type of such objects as the above and others, derived chiefly from the devices of heraldry, which of old distinguished the frontage of London houses. Upon the next page we have engraved the most noteworthy of these interesting objects existing in the metropolis.

No. 1. The Boar's Head, from the famous tavern in Eastcheap, may, with the Tabard in Southwark, be looked upon as the most celebrated objects of their kind, and as having been invested with a degree of poetical interest which entitles them to universal veneration. The earliest notice of this house occurs in the testament of William Warden, who, in the reign of Richard II., "gave all his tenement, called the Boar's Head, Eastcheap, to a college of priests or chaplains, founded by Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor, in the adjoining church of St. Michael, Crooked-lane." Eastcheap appears, from the earliest times, to have been the region of good cheer, as it was the heart and centre of the city. John Lydgate, a monk of Bury, in the reign of Henry V., attests its abundance in the song of London Licke-penny:—

Then I hid me into Eastcheape,  
One cries yllles of beere, and many a ppe.

After the Great Fire of 1666 the Boar's Head Tavern was rebuilt. The old sign remained on the front of the house long after it had ceased to be a tavern, until the demolition of that part of Eastcheap, when the new approach to London-bridge was planned. Its site was near the spot now occupied by the statue of William IV. The old sign is now preserved in the library at Guildhall.

No. 2. The Doublet, Thames-street. The old sign of Crowley's iron warehouse. The original owner was identified with the "Sir John Anvil" of the *Spectator*, No. 239. The sign is appropriately painted on iron, and has been decorated with gilding, but the whole surface is much obliterated.

No. 3. The Vintner, Great Queen-street. This is an old sign, boldly carved in wood and painted, in the bar of the Queen's Head, and probably was the sign of the house ere loyalty to Queen Anne substituted her head. The house is of considerable antiquity, and is distinguished as the place where Franklin paid the printers employed on the premises now occupied by Messrs. Cox in the house adjoining. Franklin's press was long preserved in the office of Messrs. Cox, but has now found its way to America.

No. 4. The Man Loaded with Mischiefs. This somewhat scurrilous exhibition presents a man with his wife upon his back; on one shoulder an ape, and on the other a magpie—typical of mischief and noise. This sign is specified in the lease among the fixtures as the sign of the Mischiefs, painted by Mr. Hogarth. The picture is full of character and individuality, and the costume is minutely correct. The background has been repaired, by which the picture is damaged: there is an inferior copy in the bar. This curious sign is in Oxford-street, near the entrance to Soho-square.

No. 5. The west corner of Cecil-street, in the Strand, marks the site of York House, formerly the official residence of the Keepers of the Great Seal; here Bacon, the father of modern philosophy, was born—

England's high Chancellor, the destined heir,  
In his soft cradle, to his father's chair,  
Whose even thread the Fates spun round him I fall  
Out of their choicest and their whitest wool.

says Ben Jonson, in celebration of the Chancellor's sixtieth birthday, a short year before the fleece he had not kept unsullied was so ruthlessly shorn.

No. 6. The Cret Cat, Cockspur-street. This is a sign of an old-established perfumery-shop. The cat is painted in oil on a wooden board, and is the property of the late Mr. Cret.

No. 7. Three Kings of Cologne, and others, in the Strand. The vendors of perfumery in conjunction with spices, druggists, &c., &c. This is in the front of a house in Bucklebury, a street, says Strype, "inhabited by a Frenchman especially distinguished for his skill in the art of distilling." It is twice alluded to in "Westward Ho!" 1607. viz., Mrs. East's words: "Go into Bucklebury and fetch me two ounces of preserved meadows; look there be no tobacco taken in the shop when he weighs it." And Mistress Wafer: "Run into Bucklebury for two ounces of dragon-water, some spermaceti, and treacle." In the "Merry Wives of Windsor" Falstaff says, "Come, I cannot cog, and say thou art this and that, like many of these lipping hawthorn buds, that come like women in men's apparel, and smell like Bucklebury in simple time."

No. 8. The Gardener, Gardener's-lane, Thames-street, probably a rebus on the name of Gardener.

No. 9. The Porter and Dwarf, Newgate-street. The personages here brought into comparison are William Evans, the gigantic porter to Charles I., and the magnanimous Sir Geoffrey Hubson, who is said to have been produced from the pocket of the former at a Court masque. Sir Geoffrey commanded a troop of horse in the King's service, and killed in single combat Mr. Crofts, whom he shot—the latter having, in derision, only armed himself with a squirt. Evans measured seven feet and a half in height, Sir Geoffrey stood only three feet nine inches. The effigies are carved in stone and painted.

No. 10. The Sun and Mare, High-street, Southwark. This quaint old sign, carved in stone, has probably been intended as a rebus in the quibbling taste of the seventeenth century.

No. 11, 30, and 31 are examples of the manner in which private houses were distinguished by the initials of the builder ere numbers and door-plats came into use.

No. 12. Boy at Pie-corner, Smithfield. The Fire of London is said to have begun at Pudding-lane and ended at Pie-corner, where the above figure of a boy was placed, bearing an inscription ascribing the great calamity to the sin of gluttony. This stigma is, however, now obliterated, and the urchin only remains.

No. 13. The Magpie and Horseshoe in Fetter-lane. An old type of a not uncommon sign, being one of those incongruous associations in which the olden time delighted.

No. 14. The Boy, in Panyer-alley. A baker's boy seated upon his panyer, or bread-basket—from *panis*, bread—indicates the old market of the Stratford bakers, held in St. Martin's-le-Grand as early as the fourteenth century. A sign of the Panyer, whether of the baker himself or his basket, appears to have existed in Stow's time:—"There is," says he, "another passage out of Paternoster-row, called of such a sign Panyer-alley, which cometh out into the north over again St. Martin's-lane. This place is now chiefly noted through the distich:—

When you have sought the City round,  
Yet still this is the highest ground.

No. 15. marks the site of Bishops-gate.

No. 16. The Adam and Eve, Newgate-street. The badge of the Friar-toters, extremely well cut in stone.

No. 17. The White Bear, Thames-street, near the end of Bear—corruptly



## OLD LONDON SIGNS, BADGES, ETC.

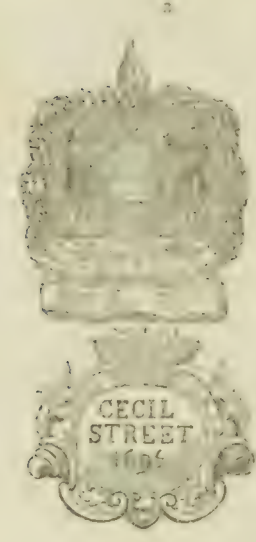
Beer-lane, marks the site of an old landing-place for fine wheat, called Bear-quay, now absorbed in the embankment of the Custom-house. Probably this sign is a memorial of the bear of Henry III., by whose order the Sheriffs were required to supply fourpence a day for the maintenance of his white bear (*Ursus Noster Albus*), and his keeper in the Tower of London. They were also to provide a muzzle and an iron chain to hold the said bear out of the water, and a long cord to hold it during the time it was fishing in the Thames.



No. 18. The Ostrich, Bread-street, occurs upon a house together with the insignia of the tallow-chandlers. It has probably served as the device of a feather-dresser of the olden time.

No. 19. The Seven Stars; No. 20. The Sun. Poultry. "Dr. Browne," says Brand, "is of opinion that the human faces described in alehouse signs, in coats of arms, &c., for the Sun and Moon, are relics of Paganism, and that these visages originally implied Apollo and Diana." The Sun in the Poultry dates from two years subsequent to the Great Fire. It represents a sun in splendour, painted and gilt.

No. 21. The Dragon, Cheapside.  
No. 22. The Goose and Gridiron appears to have been originally a music-house, of the sign of the Swan and Harp, which, on the suppression of such houses by the Puritans, was converted into a tipping-house, and the sign travel-tied as it now stands. On the Restoration the Cavaliers retaliated with their fling, showing their contempt for the appreciation of pious texts by which the ale-bibbing members of the Conventicle had sanctified their potations.



No. 23. Terra-cotta bust of an Amazon—a piece of fine workmanship in the Italian taste of the sixteenth century, similar to those at Hampton Court of the Caesars.

No. 24. The Chained Bear, Addle-street, is set up on a modern house, having survived the Great Fire. It is understood to have been the crest of a former proprietor.

No. 25. The Pelican, Aldermanbury, represents the crest of two merchants, brothers, who formerly occupied the house on which it appears. Their monument is in the neighbouring Church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, on which appears their crest, exactly corresponding with the sign, and the following inscription:—"Here lyeth the body of Richard Chandler, citizen and haberdasher of London, Esq., who departed this life November 8th, 1691, eighty-five. Also, the body of John Chandler, Esq., his brother, citizen and haberdasher, of London, who died October 14th, 1696, aged 69 years."

No. 26. The Bible and three Crowns, the sign of the arms of the University of Oxford, in former printing establishment, at the corner of Little Distaff-lane, in the precincts of St. Paul's; and was probably inhabited by one of the persons licensed to print the authorised edition of the Bible.



No. 27. The George, Snow-hill, is a relic of the time when this hill was the only highway from Holborn-bridge eastward. It was superseded by Skinner-street, so called in honour of Alderman Skinner, in the year 1802. The George appears to have been an extensive inn for the reception of carriers at an early date, and, though much dilapidated, is a good specimen of an old stone-carved sign.

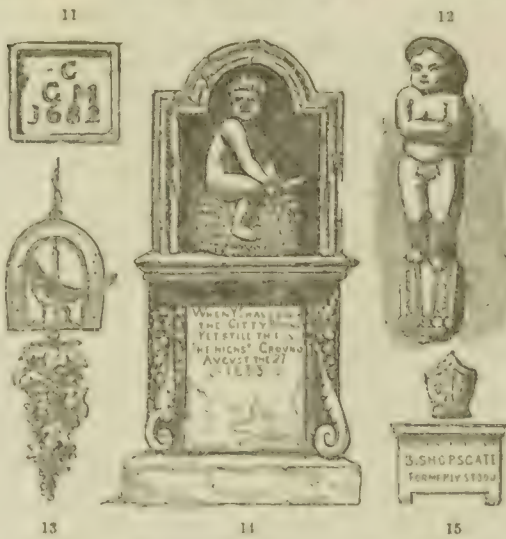
St. George that swing'd the dragon,  
And sits on his horseback at mine hostes' door,

No. 28 represents the heart and the aorta (the great artery of the left ventricle). It has most likely done duty as a barber-surgeon's sign of more recondite description than the customary bleeding-pole.

No. 29. The Mitre, in London-House-yard, marks the near locality of the residence of the Bishops of London previous to the Great Fire, in which it was destroyed. The old house stood further to the east.

No. 30. An inscription on an old house in Bagnigge-wells-road, bearing reference to the old sign of the Pindar a Wakefield in Gray's-inn-road.

The purlieus of Temple-bar are redolent of old tavern celebrities, some of which live but in name, and others have undergone a modern change. Among these the Cock retains much of its original character, together with a right thriving aspect, particularly about the hollow and hungry hour of noon, when William, the head-waiter, becomes corporeally manifest, controlling with a certain sententious urbanity the increasing demands upon his attentions and that of his subordinate ministers. "O



plump head-wearer of the Cock! apostrophises the "Will Waterproof" of the bard who wears the laurel, in a reverie wherein he conceives the chief attendant of this venerable tavern to have undergone a transition similar to that of Jove's cupbearer:—

"And hence," says he, "this halo lives about  
The waiter's hands that reach  
To each his perfect pint of stout,  
His proper chow to each.  
He looks not like the common breed,  
That with the napkin dally,  
I think he came, like Ganymede,  
From some delightful valley."

And of the redoubtable bird who is supposed to have performed the eagle's part in this abduction he says:—

The cock was of a larger egg  
Than modern poultry droop,  
Stepped forward on a firmer leg,  
And cramm'd a plumper crop.

The effigies of this tutelary bird, No. 33, which struts with becoming gallantry over the tavern door, are said to have been carved by no less a hand



than that of the celebrated Grindling Gibbons. The Great Fire of London was stayed at Temple-bar, and the Cock Tavern looked upon and survived it; and that it was of some standing at that period is proved by the carved fireplace, which appears to date at least from the time of James I. The *Intelligencer*, No. 45, contains the following advertisement:—"This is to notify that the Master of the Cock and Bottle, commonly called the Cock Ale-house, at Temple-bar, hath dismissed his servants and shut up his house, for this long vacation, intending (God willing) to return at Michaelmas next, so that all persons whatsoever, who have any Accounts with the said Master or Farthings belonging to the said house, are desired to repair thither before the 8th of this instant, July, and they shall receive satisfaction." One of these farthings or tokens, we believe the only known specimen of the coinage of the Cock, is carefully preserved in the house, where it may be seen by the curious. The accompanying cuts represent its exact size and appearance.

No. 34 is placed in the front of a modern house in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and is significant of the locality of Four Dove Alley, having been, probably, a rebus on the names of the joint owners of the property.

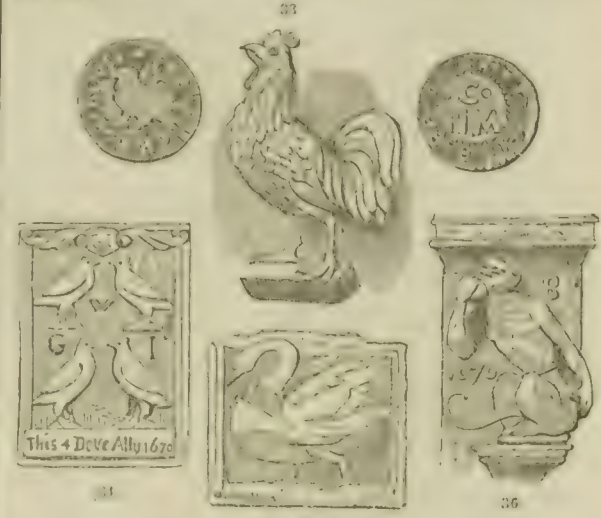


No. 35. The Gorged Swan, in Cheapside, at the east corner of Friday-street, is probably among the oldest of existing London signs, and as here represented—viz., with a gorget and chain—it was one of the supporters to the arms of Henry V., as they appear in his chantry in Westminster Abbey. It is carved in stone, and inserted in the brickwork of the present house, having no doubt survived the Great Fire. This house was distinguished within the last century as the sign of the Golden Ball.

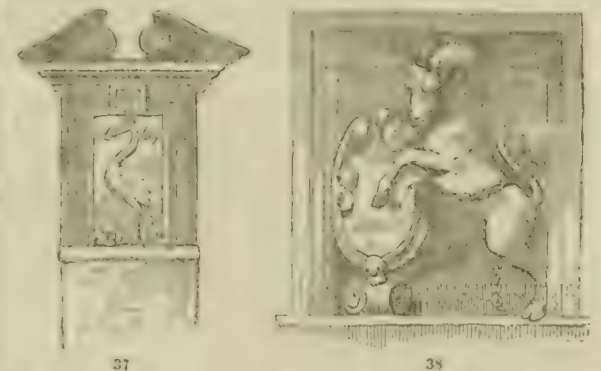
No. 36. The Ape, Philip-lane. This lane formerly contained two galleried inns, the Ape and the Cock, of great antiquity. Their sites are now occupied by courts containing small tenements.

No. 37. The Crane, Lambeth-hill, carved in stone, and expanded in a delicate moulding of small cut bricks. It stands over the entrance to Crane-court.

No. 38. The Unicorn, Cheapside. "Sir Roger Harrison, a former proprietor of this house, gave to the Church of St. Michael, Crooked-lane, the sum of two pounds twelve shillings annually to be paid out of the Unicorn, opposite Wood-street." Great care is enjoined upon the tenants regarding the preservation of this sign. It is carved in stone, and remains very sharp.



No. 39. Arms on the Old Bell, Holborn. The arms of Fowler of Islington—viz., Azure on a chevron, argent, between two herons, as many crosses formée gules. Some remains of Fowler's house in Islington still exist, and on a building supposed to have been the lodge the same arms occur twice—viz., on the end of the house, and at the back. Curiously enough, the family, of Fowler intermarried with those of Fisher and Forester. The house in Holborn is the property of Christ's Hospital.



No. 40. The Crown and Rasp. The sign of an old-established tobaccoist in Pall-mall. It was the practice for some time after the introduction of tobacco to supply a customer by rasping a sufficient quantity of snuff, or smutchin, as Howell calls it, without curing, or other preparation.

No. 41. Arms of England, Tothill-street, Westminster. The house in front of which this remarkably piece of carving appears is traditionally said to have been a house of call for the workmen employed in the erection of Henry VII.'s Chapel, and its antiquity might seem to justify the tradition. It was known by the sign of the Cock; but the King's Arms, which formerly stood in an obscure corner inside, were placed in the present conspicuous situation at the suggestion of the writer. The house is noted as the starting-place of the first Oxford coach. A portrait of a rosy-faced personage in a laced scarlet waistcoat is said to be that of the original driver.



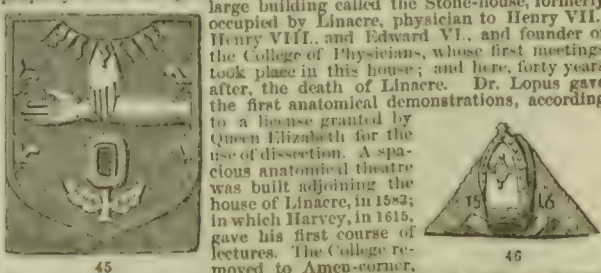
No. 42. The Helmet, London-wall: an old piece of stone carving, placed over helmet-court.

No. 43. James-street, Haymarket. The Tennis-court, on which the above old street-mark appears, was originally part of Piccadilly Hall, a noted gambling-house. The street was so called in honour of James Duke of York. Strype thus specifies its locality:—"James-street cometh out of the Haymarket, and falling into Hedge-lane, of chief note for its tennis court, which takes up the south side of the street, the north side being but ordinarily inhabited."



No. 44. Coat Arms, Tichbourne-court, Holborn. This corresponds with the arms of Lord Tichbourne, of the county of Hants—Vair, a chief or. It appears on the front of a large brick house of some antiquity, probably owned in former times by one of the above family.

No. 45. Badge of the Old College of Physicians, Great Knight-riding-street. This interesting relic is built into the brickwork of a house, the property of the College of Physicians, which stands upon the site of a large building called the Stone-house, formerly occupied by Linacre, physician to Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Edward VI., and founder of the College of Physicians, whose first meetings took place in this house; and here, forty years after, the death of Linacre. Dr. Lopus gave the first anatomical demonstrations, according to a license granted by Queen Elizabeth for the use of dissection. A spacious anatomical theatre was built adjoining the house of Linacre, in 1582; in which Harvey, in 1615, gave his first course of lectures. The College removed to Amen-corner, thence to Warwick-lane, and finally to its present place in Trafalgar-square.



No. 46. The Mitre, Ely-place, carved on a triangular stone, a relic of the Episcopal Palace. It formerly stood over the entrance-gate, but is now set in the wall of a public-house in the passage leading from Ely-place to Hatton-garden.





THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA : TUBULAR BRIDGE OVER CHAUDIERE RIVER.

OPENING OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

THE opening of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada was celebrated on the 12th and 13th of last month in Montreal, in a manner that, taking our previous impressions of back woods life into account, seems little short of a brilliant dream. Six thousands of guests were collected from every part of North America—the larger number being from Chicago, in Illinois, 850 miles from Montreal; many from Boston and New York, and some even from Charleston and Cincinnati, in the south—and met at dinner in Montreal to celebrate the opening of a Canadian railway. Nor was the meeting of so many strange and hitherto unacquainted peoples, the most novel feature of this extraordinary

pageant. The manner in which they were entertained, and the numbers who were present, cast in the shade all previous demonstrations of the kind in America, and may well excite astonishment in England. A mile and a half of guests sat down to the banquet in Montreal; and there was not a single individual from Europe or America, the flag of whose country or chief commercial city did not serve to embellish the magnificent apartment in which the banquet was held. The western Yankee, with all his rude energy, took his place alongside of the British officer, just returned from the Crimea, with as much self-possession and *bonhomie* as if he had been in the trenches with him before Sebastopol; and the little, animated, lively, and ever-polite French Canadian might have been seen between two tall Kentuckians, or sur-

rounded by a host of Hoosiers from Michigan, enjoying, to his heart's content, their broad and boisterous humour, and their no less comical dialect and expressions. What strikes us in England as most wonderful, however, is the sumptuous elegance and admirable taste displayed in such matters in a city of little over 60,000 inhabitants, and known chiefly as a shipping place and a commercial emporium for the West. Champagne for 6000! yet the New York papers, and all the colonial journals, speak of it as not only in perfect abundance, but of a quality both rare and expensive; and the bill of fare, as regards eatables, was furnished in a completely kindred spirit. All this was managed by a little city that could be ten times over taken out of London without being missed. The day after the dinner there was a ball—for it is a universal prac-



THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA : VIEW OF CHAUDIERE FALLS, SHOWING PART OF CHESHIRE BRIDGE IN THE DISTANCE.







The Hospital is constructed to accommodate upwards of 53 beds, but the Committee regret to state that the funds are inadequate to support even the 24 beds now in constant use.



## MR. WARREN, Q.C., M.P. FOR MIDHURST.

SAMUEL WARREN was born on the 23rd May, 1807, at the parish of Gresford, in Denbighshire, North Wales. He is the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Warren, formerly an eminent minister among the Wesleyan Methodists, but now for many years a clergyman of the Established Church, the Incumbent of All Souls', Ardwick, near Manchester, and the representative of an old and long-established family near Yarmouth, in Norfolk. The mother of Mr. Warren was distinguished by powerful intellect and ardent piety. His grandfather and father were taken prisoners during the first French Revolution; and their interesting adventures were described by the latter, in *Blackwood's Magazine*, about twenty years ago, under the title of "Narrative of a Prisoner in France during the Reign of Terror."

Mr. Warren was originally intended for the medical profession, but, after passing five years in its study, he contracted a great dislike to it, and went in the year 1827 to the University of Edinburgh, where he bore away some of the highest prizes. Quitting that University, he hesitated for some time as to entering the University of Cambridge, to study for the Church, but finally entered himself as a student at the Inner Temple, at the close of 1828. After practising as a special pleader from 1831 to 1837, he was called to the bar by Sir Charles Wetherell in the latter year, and went the Northern Circuit. He was raised to the rank of Queen's Counsel in 1850 by Lord Truro, then Lord Chancellor; made Recorder of Hull in 1852, during Lord Derby's Administration; received the distinction of an honorary D.C.L., upon the nomination of the Earl of Derby, on his Lordship's installation as Chancellor of the University of Oxford in 1853; and was returned to Parliament for the borough of Midhurst in February, 1856, in the place of his friend the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, who was in that month elected representative of the University of Cambridge, on the death of Mr. Goulburn. Mr. Warren was also elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in April, 1835.

Both as a lawyer and literary man Mr. Warren has led a very laborious life. He was a successful contributor to periodical literature as early as his sixteenth, and a political pamphleteer in his nineteenth, year. In his twenty-first year he commenced the "Diary of a Late Physician;" followed a few years afterwards (for some time anonymously) by "Ten Thousand a Year;" then by "Now and Then," which was succeeded by "The Lily and the Bee," a work which has occasioned an extraordinary discrepancy of opinion among British and foreign critics. Independently of these contributions to imaginative literature—and which have been translated into almost all the languages of Europe and reprinted in America—Mr. Warren has largely contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine* on subjects of a critical, moral, and political character; being, besides, a somewhat voluminous writer on practical jurisprudence—several of his legal works having been long recognised standard text-books, both in this country and abroad. To have done all this, while enjoying an extensive practice at the bar, implies no little labour and self-denial on the part of the honourable and learned gentleman, who has at length also assumed the labours and responsibilities of political life. We believe that Mr. Warren never presented himself to any constituency but that of Midhurst, for which he was returned unopposed, declaring on his election that he went to Parliament "free as the wind, but not so fickle and inconstant." Mr. Warren has always been known as a Tory in politics, a staunch Protestant, and a zealous friend of the Church of England. He declares himself warmly attached to the cause of popular education, the moral and social advancement of the working classes, and the reformation of juvenile offenders. He



MR. SAMUEL WARREN, Q.C., M.P.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.

has hitherto spoken but twice in the House of Commons, on the two important questions of State Education and the Admission of Jews into Parliament—opposing the latter, but advocating the former in his maiden speech.

The sale of the People's Edition of Mr. Warren's Works has been very extensive: within the last three years between 20,000 and 30,000 copies of the "Diary of a Physician" have been sold; notwithstanding the work has been for twenty-five years in various forms before the public.

The author's last literary performance consists of a lecture on "Labour—its Rights, Difficulties, Dignity, and Consolations," delivered in January last before a densely-crowded assemblage of the working classes in the Hull Mechanics' Institute. It has been whispered that to this essay Mr. Warren is indebted for his seat in Parliament. He announced that as that was his first, so it would be his last appearance on such an occasion.

Mr. Warren, in 1831, married Eliza, only child of the late James Ballenger, Esq., of Woodford-bridge House, Essex, by whom he has three children—Samuel, now a scholar of Wadham College, Oxford; a daughter, Emily; and Edward Walpole Warren. He has dedicated each of his three principal works of fiction to his children respectively.

Mr. Warren is a candidate for the office of Recorder of London, which is still vacant. His claims have been powerfully urged on the Court of Aldermen, as having a voice in Parliament at a most critical moment; and Mr. Warren's name has been received in the City with consideration and respect. Considerable interest is felt at Hull as to the probability of his appointment to this important office; and men of all parties have expressed their joy at his prospects of success, and their sorrow in parting with the very efficient officer of their Corporation. The Liberal journals are loudest in their expression of this feeling. Thus the *Hull Advertiser* says:—

As to the judicial duties of the Recorder of London, Mr. Warren would find in their prompt and faithful discharge rather an alleviation of his constant literary and forensic labour, than an augmentation of toil; and after all it would hereafter be a gay feather in the cap of the Corporation of London to have it recorded that in the year 1856 it rose so above the pettifogging spirit of the age that it bestowed the Recordership on one so unconnected with the Court, the Cabinet, the aristocracy, and the rail-



THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARY, AT SPRING-GROVE.

way and commercial plutocracy of England, as the gifted author of "Ten Thousand a Year." Such a recognition of the claims of literature would redound to the lasting fame of the Court of Aldermen, who elect for the City in this instance.

## CONSECRATION OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SPRING-GROVE.

THE proceedings on Wednesday (last week), on the occasion of this consecration, by the Lord Bishop of London, attractive as they would have been at any time from local causes, became the subject of great additional interest on account of this being the first public act of his Lordship since he was himself consecrated, a few days ago, at Whitehall. But, before we proceed to describe the ceremonial, we must introduce our readers to the spot to which we found our way, in common with hundreds, for the first time on this occasion. The weather was most unfavourable; but, notwithstanding, we could see enough to justify a prophecy that this is likely to become a favourite place for professional men and merchants who adopt the custom, now so general, of residing a few miles in the country away from their places of business. Great, indeed, was our surprise to find what was well known formerly as the favourite suburban retreat of Sir Joseph Banks converted into a kind of rural city, so arranged and divided as to afford most agreeable and convenient separate residences and grounds, with all the accommodations of a neighbourhood, whilst still in an open country ten miles away from the bustle of London. When we remembered that this spot was chosen by Sir Joseph Banks as his favourite residence, principally on account of its health-giving properties, and for the quiet and retirement it afforded, we were not surprised to hear from those who already reside here commendations of it in these respects. It is situated near the Spring Grove Station, on the Richmond and Windsor line, and on the old Bath road, about eight miles west from London. The rapidity of its rise is one of the remarkable features attendant upon the development of our railway system. In locality it is singularly fortunate, having many charming walks and drives in its vicinity. Richmond and Twickenham are but two miles; Sion House and its park but a mile from its boundary; Osterley Park, the seat of Lord Jersey, fences the estate on the north; Bushey and Hampton Court are but four miles distant; and the railway before mentioned renders Kew Gardens, Chiswick, and even Windsor within an easy ride. Either the City or West-end may be reached by the two railways which meet at Kew-bridge. The great altitude (equal to that of the Star and Garter at Richmond) and its gravelly soil rank amongst the causes which have been assigned for its celebrity as an extremely healthy spot in the Parliamentary records. The villa residences within which it is already studded, although only three or four years in existence, present many points of beauty and good taste.

On a well-selected site on the spot we have been describing there

stands a very substantial and elegant Church, which has been erected to meet the requirements of this growing neighbourhood. It is so planned that, when necessary, galleries can be added without inconvenience, or in any way destroying the present handsome appearance of the interior. But for this object, as it seemed to us, the architect has sacrificed much of external beauty by dividing the windows, so that the galleries might not, as in some churches, run across and cut the side windows in half. Notwithstanding this, and some other slight improvements which, perhaps, could always be suggested when the work is executed, this church, chaste, substantial, and elegant as it is, must rank amongst the very best of our modern churches, and, what is more, it is in use the most comfortable and convenient one we ever entered. It is evident that to ensure this end no expense has been spared. There was a great demand for tickets, and had the day been fine the church would have been inconveniently crowded; as it was the church was full—not less, we should think, than 1000 persons being present.

The building, which is of Bath stone, is a pleasing example of the great capability for such purposes of the new mode of stone or tile facing, invented and patented by the architect, Mr. John Taylor, of 40, King-street, Cheapside.

A fine organ is being constructed by Messrs. Gray and Davidson, which is to be in its place early in the spring. In the mean while a smaller instrument, hardly powerful enough for so large a church, is in use. It was, however, sufficient on Wednesday—in the hands of John Foster, Esq., Gentleman of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, assisted by a small but well-selected choir—to lead effectively a very important part of the service.

The Bishop of London will not soon forget the first church he consecrated. On his arrival at the church he was met by the Chancellor, his registrar and chaplain, and other officials, and a committee of ten or twelve gentlemen of high respectability. Inside the church the procession, augmented by the clergy to the number of nearly fifty—amongst whom we noticed the Very Rev. Archdeacon Sinclair, the Rev. Mr. Magee, Mr. Dallas, Mr. Beamish, and Sir Edward Colt—presented an imposing spectacle.

The ceremony of consecration having been completed, prayers were read by the Rev. John Nash Griffin, late of Harold's Cross, Dublin, who has been nominated to the Incumbency by Mr. H. D. Davies, in whom the patronage is vested, as the church has been erected from private means, and independently of contributions either from the public or the Church Commissioners.

The sermon was preached by the Bishop, from John xxi., 15, 16, and 17 verses, and whilst throughout so plain and simple that a child might understand, it was, nevertheless, at least in part, eloquent and touching, and was listened to by the crowded congregation with marked attention.

After the service the Bishop and Mrs. Tait, and the clergy and their ladies, to the number of seventy, partook of an elegant *déjeuner*, provided for them at the house of Mr. Davies.



S M I T H F I E L D C L U B P R I Z E S .



UNCARTING THE CATTLE AT THE BAKER-STREET BAZAAR.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW.

THE Smithfield Club has held its fifty-eighth Christmas Fat Stock Show this week with its usual success—that is, the usual number of animals fattened, regardless of expense, into models of butchers' symmetry—the usual visitors, hearty brownfaced countrymen, landlords and tenants—the usual crowd of lounging or wondering sightseers, the best supporters of the Club, the shilling multitude, who rejoice in a holiday and go to see everything. There was also the usual display of Roots and Seeds—a very instructive part of the Show—and of Implements, the most profitable to the exhibitors; which in the confined space cannot be seen, but are ordered largely on trust or hearsay, or under advice of friends who have tried them or seen them at

work at Chelmsford or at a local show, or, still better, in a field doing real work.

For our own part, as we have more than once heretically written, we place these fat stock shows much higher as excuses for a holiday as the means of instructing the conceited and ignorant meat-eating town-dwellers, of bringing town-folk and country-folk together, of showing any new kind of roots, corn-cake or pulse, and of selling implements, than for any effect they are likely to produce at the present day on stock-feeding or breeding. The greatest fat stock show in the world will be found at Islington Market on Monday next. That is the exhibition which "the intelligent foreigner" may study with the greatest advantage, if he wants to know where and how we get our meat. In Baker-street are to be seen, year after year, a wonderful

display of Shorthorns—a fair display of Herefords and Devons—from the same set of names, every year; a few Scotch beasts, a few Welsh Runts, and as many cross breeds. The Sheep Show is of a parallel character: the two leading breeds—Leicesters and Southdowns—well represented; Cotswolds creeping into importance, crosses sent by fancy breeders numerous, and of Cheviots and black-faced Highlanders hardly any to be seen. But in Islington Market the Scotch beasts—fattened, some in Aberdeenshire, and some in Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Bedfordshire—are there in hundreds. The North Welsh Runts are eagerly inquired for, and more rapidly bought up than any other sort. Crossbred fat cows are plentiful and well sold, and you hear many inquiries for large fat sheep, while the Scotch, with their neat little legs and



NO. 1. MR. HEATH'S HEREFORD OX (CLASS 5), FIRST PRIZE £25. 2. MR. HERBERT'S HEREFORD COW (CLASS 8), FIRST PRIZE £20. 3. MR. STRATTON'S SHORTHORN COW (CLASS 12), FIRST PRIZE £20. 4. MR. NAYLOR'S HEREFORD OX (CLASS 6), FIRST PRIZE £25. 5. MR. STRATTON'S WHITE SHORTHORN OX (CLASS 10), FIRST PRIZE £25. 6. MR. HEATH'S GOLD MEDAL DEVON (CLASS 2), FIRST PRIZE £25. 7. MR. FOUBACE'S DEVON (CLASS 1), FIRST PRIZE £25. 8. DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S SHORTHORN OX (CLASS 9), FIRST PRIZE £25. 9. MR. FORD'S DEVON COW (CLASS 4), FIRST PRIZE £20.



haunches, sell freely. Yes, we doubt if the Smithfield Club, once a powerful instrument for cultivating and fattening breeds of live stock, is much else than a sort of seed and implement bazaar, and a substitute for the bear-baiting of olden, the morning concert of modern, times.

But about one thing there is no doubt: it is one of the most profitable exhibitions in London, and has already quite outgrown the house to which it removed from the stable in the Barbican, where Arthur Young and the Duke of Bedford, with the help of Paul Gillett, first produced tall oxen, fat working Devon bullocks, and tried Dishley New Leicesters against Eltham's Southdowns.

After visiting the spacious, airy, well-ventilated building provided for the Birmingham Cattle Show, the Baker-street Bazaar seems singularly cramped, close, stuffy, and inconvenient. Even the situation has nothing special in its favour except the line of Atlas omnibuses.

Now, the Smithfield Club is in the unusual position of having a good balance at its bankers after paying all expenses and presenting their landlord with a handsome rent for past services. Alluding to the last balance-sheet issued, there was upwards of £1000 carried to the credit of the society after bestowing nearly £800 in prizes and medals; that is to say, about £200 less than the value of the prizes given by the Birmingham Club. But in Christmas, 1857, Mr. Balnois, who has hitherto farmed the entrance-money at £500 a year, commences a new lease of five years at £700 a year. The receipts at the doors for the week have been variously estimated at from £3000 to £3500, from which must be deducted the expenses of the show, attendance, forage, printing, advertising, gas, &c., except the prizes.

These expenses, taken at a liberal sum, would leave a balance in favour of the Club of at least £2000. The five years' lease will soon run out, and before it expires we trust that the Committee of the Smithfield Club will put their Christmas Exhibition up to public competition. They will be in a position to offer a rent equal to at least £1000 for one week's occupation, without counting the profits from various other sources. Such a competition might, and probably would, result in providing London with a kind of building which is very much needed—a building in which exhibitions on an extensive scale might be periodically held. We do not recommend the Club to embark in brick and mortar, or glass and iron, or to put itself in the hands of modern lath and plaster, red, green, and gold, Raphaels, and Michael Angelos; but simply to define its scale of expenses, and put its exhibition up to the competition of our great contractors.

The Society of Arts wants a place for a periodical exhibition of raw material used in commerce; Marlborough House for one of beauties and atrocities in art-manufacture; the Horticultural Society might revive its flower-shows; and M. Jullien find a space large enough for his most monstrous concert—all on the foundation of the Christmas Cattle Show, and its thousands a year of income. As for the proposed site, competition would decide that; but, at all events, there is a field vacant: why not erect there brick walls and a glass or half-glass roof?

The private view was this year, for the first time, opened to subscribers; but few availed themselves of the privilege. The Show was in cattle an average, and above average in both Long and Short Woolled sheep; pigs very fair. The numbers were:—Devons, 21; Herefords, 21; Shorthorns, 41; Scotch, 9; no Irish; Welsh, 3; Sussex, 14; Norfolk, 1; and Longhorns, 3; Crossbred, 12; extra cattle stock, 13. Sheep:—19 (pens of three) Leicesters; 2 pens of Cotswolds. Extra Stock:—Longwooled, 11 single Leicester and 5 Cotswold sheep. Crossbreds, Long and Short Woolled, under 22 months old, in pens of three, 12; Extra Stock, Crossbred, 6 single sheep. Shortwooled Southdowns: 8 pens of three; 12 single sheep. Of Shortwooled, not being Southdowns, four pens, viz.:—West Country, Hampshire Downs, and Midland County Downs. Extra Stock: single Shortwooled sheep, 14, all Southdowns but four, those being West Country Down, Hampshire Down, and Shropshire Down. Pigs: 25 pens of three, and 13 single entries.

As to the prizes, the gold medal for the best ox in the yard went to Mr. William Heath, of Lullam, near Norwich, for his 4 years and 5 months old Devon ox, which also won the first prize of £25 in its class, and the silver medal as breeder. Mr. Heath also won the first prize, £25, for a Hereford ox under 3 years old, bred by Samuel Urwick, of Ludlow, the first prize Hereford heifer, and the second prize for Hereford ox over 3 years old. Thomas Fouracre, of Durston, near Taunton, won the first prize and silver medal, as breeder, for Devon steers not exceeding 3 years old; John Ford, of Rushton, Dorset, first prize for Devon cow above 4 years old, with silver medal to the breeder, Lord Portman; Prince Albert won the second prize for a young Devon steer, and the same for his Devon cow; Mr. John Taylor, of Leighton Hall, Montgomeryshire, a Liverpool banker, and proprietor of the most expensive farm buildings in the world, wins a £25 prize for a Hereford ox in class 6.

The Duke of Beaufort won a £25 prize, with silver medal to the breeder (George Sainsbury, of Corsham, Wilts), for his white and red Shorthorn steer under three years old; and also £20, first prize, for his red Highland ox, which we believe also won at Birmingham, and a silver medal for a dun West Highlander in the extra stock class. Mr. Richard Stratton won £25, the first prize, with his white Shorthorn ox, three years and ten months old, and silver medal as breeder; also the first prize and medal as breeder, and gold medal for the best Shorthorn cow. Mr. Ladd Betts, of Preston Hall, Kent, obtained the second prize, £10, with his roan Shorthorn ox. Mr. Armstrong, of Palterton, near Chesterfield, won the first prize for Shorthorn heifers. Earl Spencer had the second prize for Shorthorn cows. The prize of £10 for the best Scotch cow was won by Mr. Alexander Campbell, of Monzie, Perthshire, with a small light grey dun West Highlander, very neat, and full of savage character. The Welsh classes were without competition, three prizes going to three competitors—the ox prize to Sir Richard Bulkeley, with a medal to Hugh Jones, of Bodfeirig; and the cow to Mr. Barwell Bennett, of Theddingworth, Northamptonshire. In "other pure breeds," Mr. Neame (Faversham, Kent) won with a Sussex. In crossbreeds, Niblett, the foxhunting innkeeper, of Bristol, beaten this year in Herefords, won with a three-year-old ox between Shorthorn and Hereford, but of entirely Hereford colour. In the class above three years old Mr. Bult, of Dodhill House, near Taunton, had the first prize with a red ox, between a Shorthorn and Devon. Mr. Cantrell, of Riding Court, Bucks, had the first prize for a Leifer crossbred, bred by himself, between a Shorthorn and Hereford. The character was Shorthorn.

In Southdown sheep the Duke of Richmond took the gold medal, and the first prizes and medals as exhibitor and breeder; in three classes Lord Walsingham taking one second prize, and Mr. Rigden, of Hove, another.

In Longwooled Mr. George Wainsley, of Rudston, near Bridlington, won the gold medal, the first prize of £20, and the silver medal, as breeder, in class 22; and Mr. J. C. Bradshaw, of Barley-on-the-Hill, near Oakham, Rutlandshire, the second prize, and the first prize with the silver medal, as breeder, in the next class, Lord Berners taking the second prize.

In Crossbred sheep, Mr. Charles Howard, brother of the Bedfordshire ploughmakers, won the first prize and silver medal, as breeder, with a splendid pen of Down and Cotswold wethers.

In Longwooled not Leicesters Mr. Slatter, of Stratton, near Cirencester, won the first prize and medal, as breeder, with his Cotswold wethers.

In Pies Mr. John Coate, of Hammon, near Blandford, won the gold medal with his 47 weeks 6 days improved Dorset; bred by himself: fed with Indian corn, pollard, and barley-meal.

Among the pig exhibitors we note Parkhurst Prison, Sir John Cathcart, Lady Pigott, Mr. Delarue (of envelope fame), and a postman who feeds his pigs on gherkins.

**RUSSIAN TREATY WITH CHINA.**—Russia has concluded, at Peking, a treaty with China. Three thousand acres of land and a safe harbour upon the west coast of Chusan are ceded in perpetuity to the Czar. A Russian Consul-General, with ample diplomatic powers, has been nominated and accepted, and will reside at the fort which is to be immediately commenced on that site. He is authorised to appoint, without needing confirmation, three other consuls and diplomatic agents for other provinces of the Chinese empire. Chusan is quite unsuitable for commerce, unless conducted by means of steam-ships; but those who are familiar with the traditional policy of St Petersburg know that the interests of commerce are not those with which it concerns itself.—*Letter from Poo-chow-foo, October 7.*

## PRIZE PROFITS.

The French Government is endeavouring to make agricultural lottery prizes do the work of agricultural profits. France wants food and revenue. Food would be most easily obtained by letting the German, the Belgian, the Dutch, the Turkish, the Egyptian, and American beef and corn producers count on Frenchmen as regular customers. Revenue would be most easily raised by putting such Customs duties on foreign articles required in France as would produce the greatest sum of money; but, as the French have a prejudice in favour of raising the price of everything that every Frenchman uses, wears, or eats, for the benefit of the makers, or growers, or diggers, or miners, the prize system has been, if not invented, extended, supported, and waved abroad on brilliant banners (like the red scarfs by which the poor Spanish bull is lured to death) by gentlemen who tax France that they may sell wood, iron, coal, ships, steam-engines, spades, ploughs, meat, corn, and wine at an artificial price.

The truly magnificent list of premiums enumerated in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Nov. 8, offered to the competition of British graziers, is an illustration of the irrationality of the Anti-Profit-Protective system. It is, quite unintentionally on the part of the Minister of Agriculture, an insult heaped on the injury inflicted on French graziers by protective duties.

English fat cattle were, we presume, invited over as examples of what the art of breeding and the art of feeding can do towards bringing live stock at an early age to a state of butcher's-meat perfection. But the French farmer and grazier might answer, "You ask me to imitate the English fattening system, you might as well ask me to run a race with a log to my leg." The English live stock are not solitary curiosities, produced on a few exceptional pastures like the fat fields of Lincolnshire fens or of Normandy, near Caen. They are the result of a system of early care, of warmth, and varied food in winter; the result of root crops cultivated at home by the best implements, most concentrated manures, and food—beans, pulse, Indian corn, &c., imported from abroad, whenever it can be bought cheaper abroad than at home. The root-crop system is the foundation of the progress of British agriculture; it rests on keeping the land clean, and putting more in than the rotation of crops takes out. The French system of agriculture is retrogressive, because it leaves the land full of weeds, takes everything out and puts very little in. And how can it be otherwise? Suppose to-morrow the Royal Agricultural Society were to receive from our Government one hundred thousand pounds, to be distributed in prizes; suppose an Agricultural College were founded in every county; and suppose, at the same time, that such a tax were put on iron that iron harrow teeth were driven out of use, and wooden ones substituted; suppose Crosskill's iron rollers were replaced by trunks of trees, and iron ploughshares, spades, and draining tools deteriorated in quality and enhanced forty per cent in price; suppose a duty of 10s. a ton laid on agricultural coals, 20s. on guano, and thirty per cent on linseed and linseed cake, as in France at present; suppose foreign beans, peas, maize, clover, and rye-grass seeds were all made the subjects of high duties; does any sane man imagine that prizes and professors could make British agriculture progress, or prevent it from retrograding. That is an unexaggerated picture of the condition of French agriculture, which—in return for protective duties on foreign agricultural produce, which are suddenly suspended in dear years—is taxed on every article it most requires.

It is only by pictures and tables of comparative prices, drawn from every class, that the people-feeding principles of "free exchange" will ever be propagated on the Continent. The free-traders waste their time when they employ it in abstract reasoning or eloquent generalities. England's example will go for nothing with nations who look on England as an exception to all the ordinary rules of humanity. If any effect is to be produced, the peasant, the farmer, the shopkeeper, and the fundholder must each be followed into his respective trade or domestic life, and the cost of taxation and prohibition deducted from the price of garments, fuel, furniture, tools, implements, and food.

Great harm is done to the cause of "free exchange" by boasts of England's liberality in reducing duties—a boast entirely without foundation. We reduce duties because we desire to buy what we want as cheaply as possible, or because we desire to raise the largest revenue from importation. If France abolished the duty on Belgian coal and iron what would the profit be to French blacksmiths and plough-makers? How many farm steam-engines and thrashing-machines would cheap coal set going? These are the questions the Belgian free-traders should frame and have answered by competent inquirers.

With two instances of the French official mode of encouraging agriculture we conclude. Under Louis Philippe's reign the Minister of Agriculture heard one day from the King's miller at Eu, Mr. Packham, that the French farmers used no oil-cake to fatten their cattle, and that, consequently, it was exported to make English beef and mutton. Forthwith he clapped an export tax on oil-cake—that is to say, on part of the produce of the French farmer, and balanced it by a duty on foreign linseed! But the balanced duties did not make the peasant change his system of winter starving. Again, the other day the duty on iron ploughs was reduced to a nominal twenty per cent, and, as English ploughs last much longer than French ploughs of the same make, orders flowed in to our principal makers. A plough is useless without a share. An English cast-iron case-hardened share cannot be replaced in France, costs not one-sixth the price of a wrought-iron share, and lasts many times as long. French farmers wisely ordered one or two dozen spare shares, or *soes*, as they call them. The Custom-house admitted the ploughs but seized every spare *soe*!

How can agriculture thrive under the impediments of such a system, administered by such officials? To English implement-makers the French trade is perfectly insignificant. One of the principal manufacturers has refused French orders in consequence of Custom-house annoyances. It is not an English question—the French must settle themselves whether they can afford to have fertile France half barren for want of cheaper coal and better implements. S. S.

**CHEAP LAND IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.**—There are some intelligent and wealthy Scotch gentlemen here, who have been eyeing and examining the Principalities with a view to large purchases of, and settlement on, the land. It is tempting. Good land is to be bought for little more than of an acre, and its fertility cannot be surpassed. But labour is not to be procured; and to bring labourers from other countries to the Danube becomes at once a political as well as an economical question, which it is not easy to solve. Those natives of the country, or denizens of it, who have amassed capital, do not like to invest it in land. In the first place, these capitalists are often Jews and Greeks, who are averse to landed investments; and, even if they be Roumans, it is much more profitable to let money out at interest. People get here from 12 to 18 per cent for money, and ten per cent is the legal interest. Land purchased does not bring in more than 5 per cent if the old and inevitable mode of culture be pursued. Who would be a landed proprietor, then, either by buying property if he had money, or by keeping landed property if it happened to be indebted? A mortgage, indeed, in a very few years eats up any property here; and mortgages—in a country where women get large dowries, and where an estate is divided equally amongst children—must necessarily abound. From these few lines you will perceive the great advantage of a "bank hypothecaire," such as that which Prussia succeeded in founding at Jassy. Austrian objections knocked out that bank; but it is again brought forward, as Austria consents to the Prussian bank at Jassy, provided there be at the same time an Austrian bank at Bucharest. Meantime, a branch of the Ottoman Bank has been established at Galatz, and is said to be promising. I must confess that this speculation of lending money upon land is rather for the capitalist of countries near to that which becomes indebted than for the moneyed people of a more remote country. Still the bank—such as Austria demands here for Messrs. Rothschild, Sina, &c.—will give a very handsome gain in a very short time to those lucky men who shall have it forced for their sakes on the Wallachian Government.—*Letter from Bucharest, Nov. 25.*

**SWEDISH FINANCE.—A BOLD MEASURE.**—Count Posse has brought in a motion in the Upper House of the Storting for the capitalisation of the land-tax. The proposal is one of a very important character, and, if carried, will place a sum of more than 150,000,000 of rix dollars at the disposal of the Government, and thus enable them to complete the lines of railroad now in course of construction throughout the country. The Count's proposal goes to liberate landed property from the future payment of the land-tax, for which they are to give bonds, bearing interest at three per cent, payable half-yearly, such interest to be borne by the owners of estates. Although, properly speaking, the plan in question is but another name for a fresh loan, yet, as it has its advantages, it has been favourably received by the House, and referred to the Committee of Finance to report on its practicability.

## THE CURRANT DISEASE.

The Oidium Tucherii, or grape disease, first attacked the currant plantations in the Ionian Islands and Greece, in 1852, when it caught the fruit as it was approaching to ripeness; and it has continued with unabated severity ever since.

It reduced the crop of 1852 from about 10,000 tons which it promised to yield, to 14,000 tons.

| The crop of | 1853 | was only | 5000 tons. |
|-------------|------|----------|------------|
| 1854        | "    | "        | 6100 "     |
| 1855        | "    | "        | 8600 "     |

The application of sulphur having been partially successful in 1855, it has been again most successfully applied this year, and the result is that the crop has reached an aggregate of about 23,000 tons of very fine quality.

The blight has not only reduced the crops but destroyed also the quality, which has been very bad up to this year since 1851. The crop of 1851, the year before the blight occurred, was about 10,000 tons.

The annual consumption of currants in the United Kingdom for the last five years has been—

| 1851 | about | 23,000 tons; |
|------|-------|--------------|
| 1852 | "     | 19,000 tons; |
| 1853 | "     | 9,000 tons;  |
| 1854 | "     | 9,600 tons;  |
| 1855 | "     | 8,600 tons;  |

And up to this time (1856) it has reached about 10,000 tons.

We are indebted to a Correspondent at Patras for the following:—MODE OF APPLYING SULPHUR TO CURRANT VINES, WHICH IT IS SUPPOSED WOULD ALSO PREVENT THE POTATO BLIGHT.

Powdered sulphur is used, the finer the powder the better, being more easily thrown over the plant. The best means of applying it is by a bellows invented in France of this shape.



The sulphur is inserted at the top of deposit, A, which must be closed with a cork. It will be desirable to get a bellows from France as a pattern. The sulphur should be applied three times, at intervals of fifteen or twenty days; and hot, dry, cloudless days are the best. Should it rain immediately after the application of sulphur, it would be well to apply it again immediately. With the vines the application was made when the young shoots were six or eight inches long; then again when the currants had just formed; and, lastly, when the fruit was nearly grown to full size.

It is not necessary to throw on a heavy shower of sulphur, but merely a light general powdering which the bellows throws out. The effect of the sulphur is truly wonderful, and has not failed in a single instance; whilst vineyards within a few paces, that were not sulphured, were completely destroyed. It is well to nip off the ends of the shoots, when long, to keep down too great vegetation, or else a larger quantity of sulphur is required. A common flour-dredge may be used for sulphuring, but it takes up too much time. This preventative is both simple and most efficacious; it is not so easy to cure the disease when it has fairly settled on the fruit.

**AN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PARAGRAPH.**—Our thanksgiving to-day was signalled at two o'clock by the marriage of Senator Douglas (of Nebraska-Kansas Bill notoriety, and one of the Democratic candidates for the Presidency), to Miss Ada Cutts, of Washington; after which the married couple took the cars for their future residence in Chicago. The bride was accompanied to the altar by several bridesmaids; but the senator, being a widower, went alone. Only a few of his personal friends, including General Shields and Senator Slidell, were present. The marriage ceremony was performed by Father Byrne, of the Roman Catholic Church, in the religion of which the bride was educated, at Georgetown Nunnery. Senator Douglas himself is not known to have decided leanings towards any religious faith, though some of his friends draw a favourable inference from his recent land donation to a Baptist college in Chicago. In the matter of age and personal beauty there is a wide difference between the bridegroom and the bride. Miss Cutts is tall, elegantly formed, with a sweet oval face, large brown eyes, small Grecian forehead, around which are entwined the heavy braids of her glossy and abundant chestnut hair. On her clear, peachy complexion there is a perpetual war of the roses—the red and the white—each failing to maintain a sole supremacy. Altogether her *tout ensemble*, as the flunkies say, vindicates the good taste of the "Little Giant." For the gratification of your lady readers, the current story as to the way the match was brought about may be worth mentioning. Three months ago the Judge—as Mr. Douglas is familiarly called—called at the house of his friend, Senator Bright, who lives just opposite Mr. Cutts', and it so happened that Miss Cutts was there also. Immediately after she left Senator Bright remarked to his compeer, "Douglas, it's really a shame you're not married. You ought to find a wife at once, and there's the lady for you." The suggestion seemed to strike Douglas with the force of novelty. Accordingly, procuring an introduction from Mr. Bright to the house over the way, he soon found the recommendation more than borne out by the actual reality, in the personal and mental charms of Miss Cutts. He became a frequent visitor, and the engagement was made in the latter part of the summer, although it did not transpire until a few weeks ago. Miss Cutts may be twenty-two years of age. She is a contemporary and member of the circle of belles, all now married off, including Adelaide Smith Florence Greenhow and others, who once formed a great attraction at the receptions and balls of Washington. Her father, James Madison Cutts, an officer in one of the departments at Washington, is a nephew of Mrs. President Madison, and enjoyed a considerable intimacy with his uncle, in whose family he resided. In politics he is an old-line Whig, though not long since he volunteered a communication in the *Union* testifying to the good opinion which President Madison held of Mr. Buchanan. He is a gentlemanly, quiet man, and much liked in Washington society. As for Mr. Douglas, everybody ought to be familiar with his antecedents and appearance. In point of years he has decidedly the advantage of his bride, being about twice as old. In person he is short and stocky, a sort of truncated giant, whence his well-known designation. He has a red, somewhat rowdyish, face, large features, the nose being rather *retroussé*, but still with an expression indicating rather a rude, unrefined nature, and an imperious energy, than any settled meanness or malignity of disposition. In truth, I think him a very good-natured, pleasant man, individually. He is perfectly willing, after abusing or being abused in the most violent manner, to extend the right hand of fellowship to his enemy, though his political hostility is unrelenting. He is said to be worth at least 100,000 dollars, the result of fortunate speculations in Chicago lots, aside from the property, mostly in Louisiana plantations, left for his two little boys by his first wife. While at Washington he lives in a handsome, old-fashioned stuccoed house in the outskirts of the city, together with a sister, who, with her husband, superintends his domestic affairs. Whether Mr. Douglas or his fair bride ever have the fortune to change their residence and dispense the hospitality of the White House or not, I wish them both a pleasant honeymoon and a prosperous and unclouded married life.—*Washington Evening Post.*

**THE COST OF PROTECTION.**—At a meeting of the Belgian Central Society of Agriculture, last week, M. Bortier, in moving the adoption of a petition for the entire abolition of the duties upon iron and metal castings, made the following remarks:—"The question is one involving a saving of a sum of 3,000,000 francs, which are annually paid as prizes to the producers of iron. Let us establish by an accurate calculation the truth of this assertion. Belgium possesses about 2,000,000 of hectares of arable land, which, on an average, consumes three kilog. of iron per year per hectare, making the total amount of iron employed by agriculture 6,000,000 of kilog. Belgium pays for this article 20 per cent. more than England; the difference in the actual price of iron involves a surcharge of 3,000,000 francs. In the innocence of our credulity we had believed that the State alone received those impost; the revelations, however, made at the recent Congress have proved to us that the agricultural interest paid every year many millions of money to the industrial monopolists. In the face of a Government which encourages such an inquiry, we now invoke the potentiality of this society to assist us in obtaining a reform of an abuse which weighs so heavily upon the agricultural interests. What it is the general wish that the cultivators should augment the production of alimentary commodities, agricultural material is here charged with an impost of 20 per cent. Is there any distributive justice in that?"

**THE DUTY OF LUXEMBOURG.**—The Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg published on the 1st inst. a decree of the King Grand Duke, to the effect that all civil functionaries shall, as prescribed by the new Constitution, take the oath of fidelity to the King Grand Duke, and obedience to the Constitution and to the laws of the State. Military men are exempted by the Constitution itself from the oath in question, and the King Grand Duke releases those who took them under the preceding régime.



NEW MUSIC. &c.



ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS ALMANACK



JANUARY. FEBRUARY. MARCH. APRIL. MAY. JUNE.

- 1 M. *Wid Monday*. *Trinity*.
- 2 T *Wid Tuesday*. 230,000 voted to join
- 3 W *Wed*. *Trinity* term begins. (Int. 1867)
- 4 T *Thurs*. *Trinity* term begins. (Int. 1867)
- 5 F *Friday*. *Trinity* term begins. (Int. 1867)
- 6 S *Saturday*. *Trinity* term begins. (Int. 1867)
- 7 S *Sunday*. *Trinity* term begins. (Int. 1867)
- 8 L *Length of day* 16h 25m. (1867)
- 9 T *St. Peter's Day*. *St. Peter's* term begins.
- 10 T *St. Peter's Day*. *St. Peter's* term begins.
- 11 T *St. Peter's Day*. *St. Peter's* term begins.
- 12 T *St. Peter's Day*. *St. Peter's* term begins.
- 13 T *St. Peter's Day*. *St. Peter's* term begins.
- 14 T *St. Peter's Day*. *St. Peter's* term begins.
- 15 T *St. Peter's Day*. *St. Peter's* term begins.
- 16 T *St. Peter's Day*. *St. Peter's* term begins.
- 17 T *St. Peter's Day*. *St. Peter's* term begins.
- 18 T *St. Peter's Day*. *St. Peter's* term begins.
- 19 T *St. Peter's Day*. *St. Peter's* term begins.
- 20 T *St. Peter's Day*. *St. Peter's* term begins.
- 21 T *St. Peter's Day*. *St. Peter's* term begins.
- 22 T *St. Peter's Day*. *St. Peter's* term begins.
- 23 T *St. Peter's Day*. *St. Peter's* term begins.
- 24 T *St. Peter's Day*. *St. Peter's* term begins.
- 25 T *St. Peter's Day*. *St. Peter's* term begins.
- 26 T *St. Peter's Day*. *St. Peter's* term begins.
- 27 T *St. Peter's Day*. *St. Peter's* term begins.
- 28 T *St. Peter's Day*. *St. Peter's* term begins.
- 29 T *St. Peter's Day*. *St. Peter's* term begins.
- 30 T *St. Peter's Day*. *St. Peter's* term begins.
- 31 T *St. Peter's Day*. *St. Peter's* term begins.

PHASES OF THE MOON.  
Full M. 7th, 5.23 p.m. New M. 21st, 10.3 p.m.  
Last Q. 15th, 7.10 a.m. 1st Qr. 29th, 4.20 a.

JULY. AUGUST. SEPT. 85 OCTO: NOVEMBER. DECEM:

- 1 T. Emp. Nicholas ascend. the throne, 1894
- 2 Empress Ferdinand abdol'd, 1895
- 3 Bombardment of Barcelona, 1892
- 4 Empress Maria Theresa, 1780
- 5 Conference at Vienna, 1853
- 6 **SUNDAY IN ADVENT.** Nicholas ascend. the throne, 1894
- 7 Conception of E. V. Mary
- 8 W. Braham's first appearance, 1835
- 9 Dec. 25th
- 10 Felix Napoleon elect. President, 1871
- 11 Dec. 26th
- 12 **SUNDAY IN ADVENT.** Lucy
- 13 Commencement of the Sikh War, 1845
- 14 Henry VIII. divorc'd Cath. for Henry VIII.
- 15 Wm. C. M. Ferris d'ed. (Harvard), 1871
- 16 Oxford-Milwaukee Term ends
- 17 Dec. 27th
- 18 Saturna north 20. 6m. A.M.
- 19 **SUNDAY IN ADVENT.** Dec. 27th
- 20 St. Thomas, Battle of Vermont, 1781
- 21 Saturn rises 20. 5m. P.M.
- 22 Earthquake at Washington, 1854
- 23 Great Fire at Washington, 1854
- 24 **CHRISTMAS.** Dec. 25th
- 25 W. Braham's first appearance, 1835
- 26 **1ST SUN. AFTER CHRISTMAS.** 1797
- 27 Saturn rises 20. 5m. P.M.
- 28 Sun rises 5. 3m.
- 29 W. Braham's first appearance at Washington, 1835

PHASES OF THE MOON.  
Full M. 1st, 10.56 a.m. | New M. 16th, 11.1 a.m.  
Last Qr. 7th, 6.38 a.m. | 1st Qr. 24th, 6.36 a.m.  
Full Moon 30th, 9.33 p.m.





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**BABIES' WHITE CASHMERE CLOAKS,**  
One Guinea.  
Hoods, Half-a-Guinea.  
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Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

**BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES**  
Two and a Half Guinea.  
Baskets to match, One Guinea.  
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Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

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Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d.  
White Dressing Gowns, One Guinea.  
Real Balbriggan Hosiery.  
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Chamois Leather, with black feet.  
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For Little Girls, 2s. 6d. Guinea.  
Ladies' Riding Habits, 3s. to 8 Guinea.  
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W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

**LADIES MAY SAVE THIRTY per CENT**  
by purchasing FANCY SILKS, FANCY DRESSES, SHAWLS,  
CLOAKS, LACE, RIBBONS, &c., during the SELLING OFF at 192,  
REGENT-STREET.  
It being imperative that the  
Extensive Alterations in the Premises  
be commenced speedily.  
The remaining portion of the Stock has been FURTHER REDUCED,  
and the Early Visitor will find some desperate bargains in articles of  
good quality, such as this Establishment has been known for during  
the last half-century.

WHITE and COMPANY (late George and Bradley),  
192, REGENT-STREET.  
The Sale commences at Eleven o'clock on Monday next.

**SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked**  
Glacé, at 2s. 6d. per dress of twelve yards. Well worth  
the attention of Families. Patterns sent free by post.—JOHN  
HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, LUDGATE-HILL. Established upwards of  
fifty years.

**SILKS.—Cash will be paid on delivery for**  
Silks, Satins, Velvets, Lace, Shawls, Gloves, Ribbons, Hosiery, &c.  
Manufacturers are requested to send Samples or Patterns and Prices  
for immediate Cash to JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9,  
LUDGATE-HILL.

**RICHLY-FLOUNCED SILK DRESSES,**  
Three Guinea.  
Double Skirt Silks, Trimmed Velvet, Five Guinea.  
The New Bourgeois Cloaks, One Guinea.  
New Evening Cloaks, for Christmas parties, 18s. 9d.  
Richly-embroidered Merino Robes, 30s.  
And  
The Guinea Evening Dress.  
At SEWELL and COMPANY'S,  
Compton House, Firth-street, Soho.

**LADIES' SKIRTS.—The best and cheapest**  
House in London for Ladies' Skirts.  
Wholesale Skeleton Skirts .. . from 7s. 6d.  
Crimoline Skirts .. . .. 7s. 6d.  
Air-Tube Skirts .. . .. 10s. 6d.  
Bayadere Skirts, 16s. Linsey Woolsey, 12s. 6d.  
Aberdon Skirts, 10s. 6d.  
Any of the above skirts can be sent by railway on receipt of a  
Post-office Order.

CARTER and HOUSTON, 90, Regent-street; 6, Blackfriars-road;  
5, Stockwell-street, Greenwich; and Crystal Palace.

**IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—A Single Stay,**  
Carriage-free, on receipt of Post-office order.  
The "Elastic Bodice" .. . .. 12s. 6d.  
The "Self-Adjusting Corset" .. . 12s. 6d.  
Illustrated Book sent on receipt of a postage-stamp.  
CARTER and HOUSTON, 90, Regent-street; 6, Blackfriars-road;  
5, Stockwell-street, Greenwich; and Crystal Palace.

**NOTICE! TO LADIES in the COUNTRY!**  
In consequence of the disturbed state of the Continent, Messrs.  
BERCH and BERRALL, "The Beehive," 63 and 64, Edgware-road,  
London, have received from their Foreign Agents (of a great  
assortment) another consignment of FLOUNCED SILK ROBES (the  
most elegant Continental designs), suited for Promenade, Dinner,  
and Evening Dresses, which will be offered at the following greatly re-  
duced prices—52s. 6d., 58s., 73s. 6d., to five guineas.  
Elegant and Useful Silks, striped, checked, and plain, in every  
diversity of style and colour, at 21s. 6d., 23s. 6d., 25s. 6d.,  
21s. 6d., and 25s. the dress.  
Patterns for inspection sent free by post.  
N.B. 2000 Pieces of Real French Merinos, warranted all wool, and  
the finest imported, 3s. 9d. per yard, worth 5s. 6d.

**FRENCH MERINOS.**  
Why are French Merinos higher than English? Because they  
pass through so many hands. The London draper buys them of the  
wholesale City houses, they in their turn of the Paris houses, they  
again of the manufacturers—each has his profit: the public pay the  
price. C. DUCHENE has taken the premises of the French Muslin  
Company for the Winter Season, and will supply the public direct with  
French Merinos at lower prices than English. The colours are of the  
finest hue, the Embrasures's colour. Patterns free—16, Oxford-street.

**EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.—**  
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names em-  
brothered by the Nuns of Pau, with the new detachable necktie. Price  
1s. 6d., by post 1s. 10d.; 3s. 9d. the half-dozen, by post 6s. 3d.  
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**GREAT SALE of Rich SILKS, consisting**  
of elegant Ball and Evening Robes, Promenades and Mourning  
Dresses, at W. W. SHEATH'S, 294, Regent-street—Good Checked  
and Striped Silks, one guinea the dress, twelve yards; superior  
ditto, wide width, one guinea and a half the dress, twelve yards;  
rich French Brocades, Plaid, and Striped, two guineas and a half  
the dress; very beautiful light and dark Three-fourths Robes, 40s. 6d.;  
ditto, elegant White Glacé, with coloured flounces, four guineas;  
Half-mourning Silks, Checks and Stripes, one guinea; and a half,  
twelve yards, wide width; ditto, three flounces, 30s. 6d.; rich Black  
Glacé, three flounces, three guineas; superior Black Duca es, 2s. 6d.  
per yard; Grey Royals, very rich, 3s. 6d. per yard; wide Black Glacé,  
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PATTERNS for SLEEVES, 5 stamps each, or three for 1s.  
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can work them.

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Looking-glasses, Cases, and Frames.—N.B. Regilding  
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Newest Patterns of the present season.—DEANE, DRAY, and  
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Lamps. Bronze, from 3s. 6d. to 56; China from 19s. to 47 1/2s. each.  
Engravings with prices free post. Pure Colza Oil for the above  
Lamps at the lowest market prices, delivered in London or the suburbs  
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Moderator Lamps, from 5s. 6d. each.—All who require a really  
good and cheap Lamp should inspect Gardners' vast and richly  
collected, which will be found unequalled, consisting of several thou-  
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entire length of Trafalgar-square, opening into Duncannon-street.  
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other kind, and have gained for them so general a preference. The  
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every description of Gas Fittings. A large assortment of the Newest  
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CURED (or no charge made) by HYDE, ROBERTS, and CO.'S  
PATENT CHIMNEY SMOKE EXTRACTOR, London; 31 and 32, Cannon-  
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RICHARD STEAD, Manager.  
N.B.—No disfigurement to chimney stacks.

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PATENT CALORIFERE GAS STOVES: in churches, halls  
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attached to convey away the burnt air. Ricket's Cheap Gas Stoves,  
price 41 1/2s., made of sheet-iron, suitable for heating small counting-  
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STOVES! Approved by thousands of purchasers, and recom-  
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TON PRIZE KITCHENER combines a large hot-plate, with  
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SHIELDS, for taking away all pain in nursing, preventing,  
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From the "Lancet."—"We have seldom seen anything so  
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moving effectually Hair from the Forehead, Neck, Arms, and  
Hands, without the slightest injury to the skin. A packet forwarded  
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**WE beg to announce another real good fortune**  
this week to our readers. Messrs. HENRY and DEMARSON,  
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to the wishes of their countrymen and numerous patrons, will  
SHORTLY OPEN at 206, REGENT-STREET, London, under the  
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ARTIST in HAIR and JEWELLERY to the QUEEN,  
By Appointment,  
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N.B. Antoni Forrer has no connection whatever with his late  
establishment at 136, Regent-street.

**GOODRICH'S SISAL CIGARS! at his**  
Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigar Stores, 407, Oxford-street, London,  
near Soho-square. Box, containing 14, for 1s. 9d. Post-free, six  
stamps extra. Pound Boxes, containing 100, 12s. 6d. None are  
genuine unless signed "H. N. Goodrich."

**KOPKE-RORIZ.—A small BIN of this**  
Choice Old PORT, at 56s. per dozen.—CADIZ WINE  
COMPANY, 66, St. James's-street, London.

**KINAHAN'S I.L. WHISKY.—This**  
celebrated old Irish Whisky is highly recommended as the  
most delicious and wholesome spirit, either for mixing or for medi-  
cal purposes. It is perfectly pure, very mild, and, being mellowed  
with age, is free from those fiery or heating qualities so much objected  
to in other spirits. Can be obtained in sealed bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at  
all the respectable retail houses in London and its vicinity; or from the  
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from KINAHAN and COMPANY, 5, Great Windmill-street, Hay-  
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**PALE INDIA ALE and STOUT, 4s. 6d. per**  
Dozen Quarts; 2s. 9d. per Dozen Pints. Scotch Ale, 5s. 6d. per  
Dozen Quarts. Dozen Quarts, free five miles. Pale Ale and Porter for  
Exportation.—WOOD and WATSON, 16, Clement's-lane, City.

**CHRISTMAS ALES.—The celebrated**  
BRIGHTON TIPPER Ales, Old and Mild, 10 to 15 gallon  
Casks. Also HALLITT and ABBEY'S well-known Family Pale and  
Mild Ales, at 12s. and 10s. per gallon. N.B. EXTRA STOUT, in  
5-gallon casks, at 10s. per gallon.  
Bottle Twelve Fish Ale, at 4s. 6d. per doz. quarts, 2s. 9d. per doz. pints.  
Extra Stout, 4s. 6d. per doz. quarts, 2s. 9d.  
To be seen and sampled at HALLITT and ABBEY'S, Brighton Ale  
Stores, Hungerford Market.

**NO VENT-PEG REQUIRED for BAR-**  
LOW'S SYPHON TAP. By all means see its action explained.  
Price 4s. 6d.; Electro-plated, 9s. each. Engravings gratis, or post-  
free.—James Barlow, 14, King William-street, Mansion-house.

**FORTNUM, MASON, and**



THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

(From a Correspondent.)

PUBLIC interest in the proceedings of the Metropolitan Board of Works seems to increase as the period of their re-election and the meeting of Parliament approaches. So many months which should have been devoted to a kind of apprenticeship have been spent by these gentlemen in vain babbling—so much of the sinews of war has been dissipated before striking a blow, that the thoughtful ratepayers, who must share the prospective taxation, are getting nervously anxious to see the state of affairs changed, either by some action on the part of the constituent bodies, or by an expression of Parliamentary will. Both are in our opinion necessary; for, should it be desirable to readjust the credit of the local self-management principle, the Ides of June must herald a material change in the representation. Common sense and general probity are all very well; but the treatment of engineering and architectural points demands a finer sense of arithmetic and more general aptitude than have fallen to the lot of Mr. Thwaites and his friends. The disputative small deer who might be honoured with a laugh in the comparative obscurity of the Corporation or the Vestry, must surely not for ever be permitted to thwart the wise, control the simple, and play at pitch-and-toss with the sanitary interests and taxation of ourselves and our children's children.

Questions, too, have arisen since the measure became law, the settlement of which, by a supplementary Act, would obviate future inconvenience; not to speak of the antagonism (now healed skin-deep) between the Chief Commissioner of Public Works and his junior estate. The powers to raise the funds required should be extended and amended. It is within probability that, were the Board of Works empowered to issue bonds, as suggested by Dr. Sayer, resembling the favourite French security, the Town Bonds of Paris—to create, in fact, three or four millions of floating debt, redeemable by a sinking-fund—the convenience and safety of the investment would enable them to raise capital at a lower rate of interest than is at present to be hoped for.

The "obstruction" and "projection" clauses have considerably circumscribed men's ancient rights to do as they like with their own. Sufficient remedy for every wrong of this nature existed before the passing of the Local Management Act; and when the abuse of the new powers has come to jeopardise the permanence of the harmless silver fish and particoloured umbrella which swing in air before the tradesman's door, it is time that somebody should step forward in behalf of fish and umbrella, if not of the public at large.

The apportionment between the leaseholder, freeholder, and occupier of the burden of taxation which the Act imposes upon the latter only, seems a very fair subject for consideration. The arguments in favour of a division are so patent that they need no recital, and those against it being quasi-legal, would be injured by condensation here, although they might figure well before a Committee. But the most prominent of all demands on the attention of Parliament is, of course, the site of the great drainage outfalls, upon which no concord between the Board and the public appears to be established.

It is singular that the district boards and vestries who have so well sifted several other questions arising out of the Act have hitherto so cursorily analysed that portion of the projected works which vitally affects the whole scheme, and may involve, according to the discretion with which it is handled, an outlay of one and a half or two and a half millions of capital. Such is the case—and the majority of those interested are hardly yet aware that the intercepting drainage system which the Metropolitan Board inherited, cut and dried, from their predecessors, is hanging on their files, until by Parliamentary or public pressure, they can be taught their duties to their neighbours, after the true intent and meaning of the Act.

These duties are—

1. To prevent pollution of the Thames by sewage, and of the London atmosphere by zymotic miasma.
2. To do this without damage to extra-metropolitan interests.
3. To do it economically (because every £46,466 spent is equivalent to a penny rate over the whole of the metropolis).
4. To utilize the London waste for agriculture, if this can be done without "buying gold too dear;" for the loss consequent on deodorising operations would fall on the ratepayers.

The majority of the Board have proposed to themselves to do by halves the first of these duties, and to ignore the rest.

In sullen Pistol-like compliance with Sir Benjamin Hall's desire they have—a fraction at a time—amended their plan for Thames purification; though in this respect their latest effort is still a half-measure. It will, however, ensure the destruction of the river-borne fish trade, ruin the water-side towns, and waste upon the unthankful flood the fertilising matter for which the farmers petition.

But when Sir Culling Eardley and his neighbours at Erith complain of the grievous wrong in prospect they are told that if they object to a foul girdle of London muck round their property, they must pay the Board to carry it elsewhere. When the farmer pleads for some measure which shall permit him the use of sewage manure, he is told to add an impossible extension to the river-side line of outfalls. When ratepayers complain that Mr. Bazalgette's plans B, C, and D will cost £300,000, £1,000,000, and £1,100,000 more than needed to go on Mr. McClean's plan to the German Ocean, they are told that suffrage is their badge, their duty subservency, and remonstrance *lese Majesté*.

This cannot go on. A proper investigation can no longer be staved off, but we suppose the dead-lock at present subsisting must be maintained until the assembling of the House. It will then become the Chief Commissioner to name an Outfall and Main Drainage Committee.

**THE MARQUIS DE BRYAS.**—The Marquis de Bryas, who gained the first prize at the great French Exhibition of last year, and stands at the head of French agriculture, has come over to this country for the Smithfield Club Cattle Show, intending, subsequently, to take a tour through Norfolk, the Lothians, and the newly-drained districts of Ireland. This singularly-active and intelligent nobleman commenced life as a conscribed private soldier in the wars of the Republic and the Empire. But on the first Napoleon having restored to his father a portion of the family estates, he commenced that career of improvement and drainage which has given him so high a position in his own country. He was many years Deputy for the Gironde, and has repeatedly received agricultural gold medals for his improvements while President of the Vinicultural Committee of Bordeaux. We cannot conclude this brief notice without giving what we consider a capital *bon-mot* of Louis Philippe. The Marquis had not the good fortune to be an Orleanist in his sympathies and opinions. He was, therefore, not asked to the marriage of the Duke of Orleans. One of the Cabinet represented to the King that on such an occasion these differences should be forgotten. "You mistake," said Louis Philippe to the Minister; "I intend to be more polite than you. These gentlemen have not been displeased at my embarrassments; it is, therefore, logical that I should spare them the spectacle of my vivid enjoyment." "Réponse sanglante," said M. de T—, the Minister, to the Marquis, with a characteristic shrug of the shoulders. "Réponse délicateuse," said the Marquis; "his ancestor the Regent could not have answered better." We believe M. de Bryas has expressed himself in terms of warm admiration of Prince Albert's farm, and is much pleased with the attentions he has received in this country.

On the morning of the 29th ult., seven persons were shot who had been sentenced to death for robbery by the Austrian Military Court.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. Paris.—The *Régence* is now two months in arrears. To whom should subscribers complain? Is the fault with publisher or Post Office?  
E. B. C.—We shall be heartily glad of another budget equally available.  
TUMKIN.—It would give a great deal of unnecessary trouble, so pray refrain.  
H. S. C.—Clifton.—I. Of course it can; who with three hours' knowledge of the game could dispute it? The Kt in no way interferes with the advance of the Pawn in such a position. 2. According to the present laws, a player who has touched a square with a piece or Pawn is not obliged to move his man to that square unless he has quitted his hold of the man.  
SUSCRIPTION.—See the notice above, to "R. Paris." We know nothing of the arrangements, and are, consequently, quite ignorant of the cause of delay.  
JULIUS MAXIMUS.—You can always adopt the abbreviations mentioned, as they are perfectly familiar to the examiners.  
JUSKET.—The mate referred to is effected by playing for the first move, Q to Q B sq.  
T. H. T.—You are mistaken; mate cannot be accomplished in Problem 667 under five moves.  
N. K. S.—Merely childish. It admits of half a dozen solutions.  
F. G. A., Aix-la-Chapelle.—A reply was forwarded by post.  
B. Old Jewry.—Send the other games and leave the selection to us. If any are deserving publication they shall be inserted, if not the MSS. shall be returned.  
G. DE BOER.—You are quite right with regard to the diagrams specified. Your own Problem is now under examination.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 667, by Adam, Dorothy, Pull-garlick, F. G. D., N. B., O. P. Q., J. A. Russell, Royal Artillery-man, D. D., Iota, Musius, Dr. W., M. P., G. T. R., Major H. H. H., Olapod, Y. Z., Albert, P. G. P., Knight, A. Bungler, A. Clerk, Roderick, Bunny, J. Addison, I. C. C. Northwich, Harry, are correct.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 668, by Annabe, F. W. P., Dorothy, P. T. W., F. R. of Norwich, Dogberry, Stultus, Prospero, Ham-shire Hog, Little Dicky, Clericus, Mercator, Derby Peak, F. R. D., Minos, O. P. Q., Albert, Semibreve, Digory, Medius, Old Salt, B. B., W. T. M., Lancaster, A. Fiddler, D. P. W., Rob Roy, A. Bungler, Ernest, Omega, F. P. W., W. W., Quil-nose, Peterson, Nons Veronus, Dred, Omicron, B. G. H. A., Nesbitt, George, Mrs. Harris, Julius Manning, Rustic, F. T. Derby, F. P., Christchurch, Oxoni; D. W. O., Silgo, An Old Subscriber, J. C. C., Northwich, Bunn, J. Addison, are correct.  
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by W. N. F. H. G., Perseus, Czar, Sergeant Russell, Royal Artillery, Clericus, A. Z., G. W. H. T. S., Gregory, Mill-garlick, Bushey, Henricus, Philipson, Rugby-boy, Crincaen Guardman, Beta, Zankin, Omicron, Darby, Peeping Tom, S. H., W. N. C., Dr. W., J. G. F., Rusticus, Robin Hood, T. F., Johanner, B. P., Onyx, Templar, George S., Parisian, are correct. All others are wrong.

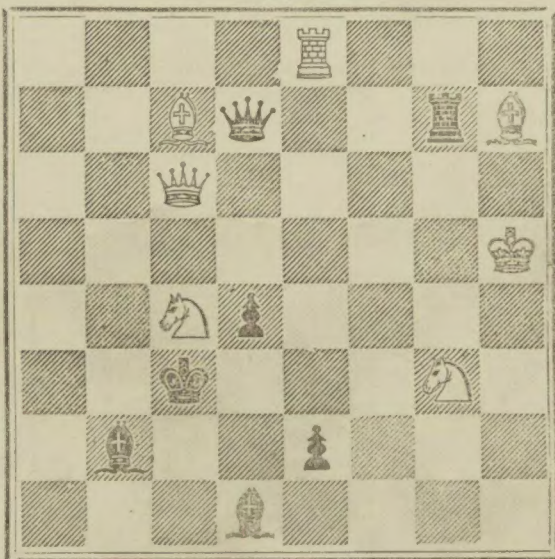
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 667.

|                    |                   |                            |              |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| WHITE.             | BLACK.            | WHITE.                     | BLACK.       |
| 1. Q B to Q Kt 8th | P to K R 3 (best) | 4. Kt to K B sq. or        | K to K B 4th |
| 2. Q B to K R 2nd  | Kt moves          | K 2nd (dis. ch.)           |              |
| 3. Kt to K Kt 3rd  | K to K 4th, or    | according to Black's play) |              |
| (ch)               | B 5th             | 5. Kt to K 3rd—Mate        |              |

PROBLEM No. 669.

By Mr. H. TURTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Games in the recent match between Mr. STAUNTON and Mr. W., from Mexico.

GAME IN WHICH THE QUEEN'S KNIGHT IS GIVEN.

(Remove Black's Q Knight from the board.)

|                    |                  |                    |                   |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| BLACK (Mr. S.)     | WHITE (Mr. W.)   | BLACK (Mr. S.)     | WHITE (Mr. W.)    |
| 1. P to K 4th      | P to K 4th       | 19. Q to K sq      | P takes P         |
| 2. P to K 4th      | Q Kt to Q B 3rd  | 20. B to Q 4th     | Q Kt to K Kt 6th  |
| 3. P to Q 5th      | Q Kt to K 2nd    | 21. K R to K B 2nd | B to K B 3rd      |
| 4. K Kt to K B 3rd | P to Q 3rd       | 22. B takes B      | Q takes B         |
| 5. P to K R 3rd    | K Kt to K B 3rd  | 23. P to Q R 5th   | K R to K 4th      |
| 6. K B to Q 3rd    | Q Kt to K Kt 3rd | 24. Q to her 2nd   | Q R to K 5th      |
| 7. Castles         | P to K R 3rd     | 25. Q R takes Kt   | K R to K 5th (ch) |
| 8. Q B to K 3rd    | K B to K 2nd     | 26. Kt to K B sq   | Q R to K 5th      |
| 9. P to Q R 4th    | Castle           | 27. Q R to K R 3rd | Kt to K 4th       |
| 10. Q R to Q R 3rd | Kt to K R 2nd    | 28. P to Q Kt 4th  | Kt to B 4th       |
| 11. P to Q B 4th   | K Kt to his 4th  | 29. P to Q B 5th   | Kt to K Kt 6th    |
| 12. Kt to K R 2nd  | P to K 4th       | 30. P takes P      | P takes P         |
| 13. P takes P      | Q B takes P      | 31. P to Q Kt 5th  | Q R to K 7th      |
| 14. B takes B      | R takes B        | 32. Q takes P (c)  | Q takes Q         |
| 15. Q to K Kt 4th  | Q to K B sq      | 33. R takes R      | R takes Kt (ch)   |
| 16. P to K R 4th   | Q Kt takes P (a) | 34. R takes R      | Kt takes R        |
| 17. P to K B 4th   | P to K R 4th (b) | 35. K takes Kt     | R to K 4th        |
| 18. Q to K Kt 3rd  | K Kt to K 5th    |                    | and White won.    |

(a) Well played. If Black take the Kt he loses his Queen, by the other Kt giving check, and, at the same time, opening the Bishop on the Queen.

(b) This also is well conceived, for Black can neither take the Kt or Pawn without its costing him his Queen.

(c) Until narrowly looked into, it appears as if Black could now with advantage take the Kt; but the following Variation shows that move to be prejudicial to him—

32. Q R takes Kt      Q R takes K R

33. K takes R, or \*      R takes Kt (ch)

34. K takes R      Q takes R

And White, who plays end-games remarkably well, with his six Pawns to four, would have won without much trouble.

\* 33. Q takes Q R (best)      R takes Kt (ch)

34. K or Q takes R      P takes R

And again White must win, through the strength of his Pawns.

GAME IN WHICH THE QUEEN'S KNIGHT IS GIVEN.

(Remove Black's Q Kt from the board.)

(K Kt's opening.)

|                      |                    |                         |                   |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| BLACK (Mr. S.)       | WHITE (Mr. W.)     | BLACK (Mr. S.)          | WHITE (Mr. W.)    |
| 1. P to K 4th        | P to K 4th         | 21. P to K B 4th        | P to K B 3rd (f)  |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd   | Q Kt to Q B 3rd    | 22. B to Q B 4th        | Kt takes K B P    |
| 3. K B to K B 4th    | Q Kt to K B 3rd    | 23. K R takes Kt        | B takes K P       |
| 4. P to Q 4th        | Q Kt takes P       | 24. Q to K Kt 4th       | Q to K sq         |
| 5. K Kt takes P      | Q Kt to K 3rd      | 25. Kt to Q 4th         | B takes R         |
| 6. Castles           | K B to Q B 4th     | 26. Kt takes B          | Q to K 5th (ch)   |
| 7. Kt to Q 3rd       | K B to Q Kt 3rd    | 27. K to K Kt 3rd       | P to K B 4th (g)  |
| 8. P to K 5th        | K Kt to K 5th      | 28. Q to K 2nd          | Q to Q 5th        |
| 9. Kt to K B 4th     | Q to K R 5th (a)   | 29. P to Q B 3rd        | Q to Q Kt 4th     |
| 10. Q to K B 3rd     | Q Kt to K Kt 4th   | 30. Kt to K 6th         | P to K B 5th (ch) |
| 11. Q to K 2nd       | Castles            | 31. K to K R 3rd        | K R to K B 3rd    |
| 12. K B to Q 3rd     | P to Q 4th (b)     | 32. Kt to K Kt 5th      | P to K R 3rd      |
| 13. Kt takes Q P     | Q B to K Kt 5th    | 33. Kt to K B 7th (ch)  | K to R 2nd        |
| 14. Q B takes Q Kt   | K Kt takes Q B (c) | 34. Q to K 4th (ch)     | P to K Kt 3rd     |
| 15. Q to Q 2nd       | Q B to K 6th (d)   | 35. R to K B sq (d)     | Q Kt to K P (e)   |
| 16. Q to K B 4th (e) | Q to K R 4th       | 36. Kt to K Kt 5th (ch) | P takes Kt        |
| 17. Kt to K 7th (ch) | K to R sq          | 37. Q to K 7th (ch)     | K to R 3rd        |
| 18. P to K R 4th     | Q B takes K Kt P   | 38. R takes P (ch)      | K takes P         |
| 19. K takes B        | Kt to K 3rd        | 39. R to K Kt 5th (ch)  | K to R 3rd        |
| 20. Q takes Kt 3rd   | B to Q 5th         | 40. Q takes K R         |                   |

And Black won the Game.

(a) The attack now commenced by White is maintained for a long time with great pertinacity and spirit.

(b) This Pawn is purposely sacrificed to enable White to bring his Q Bishop into action.

(c) Taking the Queen would have cost him a piece.

(d) Finely conceived. Black, of course, dare not take the Bishop, and it seems scarcely possible for him to make any move without subjecting himself to loss.

(e) Best, we believe. Had he played Kt to K B 4th White's answer would probably have been Q to K Kt 5th; and if, instead, he had moved Kt to K 3rd, White would have taken the K Kt P with his Bishop, winning easily.

(f) A very troublesome move to parry successfully.

(g) It is evident that he could not take the Bishop without losing his Queen.

(h) R to K square would have been also a good move. In that case White dared not capture the Knight on account of the threatened mate afterwards by—

Q to K R 4th (ch)      R to K R 3rd

R to K 8th (ch), &c.

But he would most likely have exchanged Queens by checking at K 6th, &c.

(i) This is to prevent White giving check, and forcing an exchange of Queens.

(j) The variations arising from this position are full of instruction. White's best move possibly was K R to K B 4th, giving up the Pawn at once. Had he played the very natural move of Q R to K B sq, Black would have won by Q to K 7th, &c.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed Mr. Morris Drummond his Private Secretary, in the room of Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, Bart., who goes to the Board of Inland Revenue.

On Monday last the Emperor reviewed the 4th Hussars and two batteries of Artillery in the Court of the Tuileries. The Empress appeared in the balcony of the Pavillon de l'Horloge, having by her side the Imperial Prince carried in the arms of one of his governesses.

The King of Naples is reported to have annulled twenty-seven political prisoners on the 29th ult., in honour of the Queen's accouchement.

At the Privy Council last week her Majesty was graciously pleased to grant a Charter of Incorporation for Margate. This circumstance was announced to the committee by telegraph on Saturday, and subsequently to the inhabitants by the ringing of the church bells.

Prince Frederick William was expected in Paris at the end of this week. He will be present at the delivery of the horses which the King of Prussia sends to the Empress.

His Imperial Highness Prince Lucien Bonaparte has arrived in town from the Continent.

Prince Napoleon Bonaparte intends, it is said, making a voyage next year to the Indian and China seas, visiting Ceylon, Borneo, Java, &c. He will be accompanied, as on his first voyage, by some distinguished savants and litterateurs.

The Department of the Secretary for War, lately held at Harrington House, Whitehall-gardens, removed on Monday to Pall-mall.

Count Kisseleff and the whole of the Russian Legation dined with the French Emperor on the 4th inst. The guests remained to an unusually late hour; and, after coffee, the Emperor beckoned Count Kisseleff into his private cabinet, and remained there with him *à la-tête* for two hours.

Lord Cowley returned to Paris last Monday morning from his country seat, near Chantilly, where he has been staying for some time.

The Grand Duchess Maria Nicolaievna of Russia has arrived at Dresden. Her Imperial Highness alighted at the house of M. de Schœder, the Russian Minister, and will again leave in a few days for Nice.

The Continental journals are in error in announcing the arrival of Mr. Bright at Florence. That gentleman is at present in Algiers, and does not expect to be in Italy for many weeks to come.

The Duke d'Ossuna, the Spanish Envoy to Russia, was robbed while on his journey from Cologne to Hanover, not only of a considerable sum of money, but also of important despatches, particularly of a letter addressed to an influential person at St. Petersburg, by a German diplomatist accredited to the French Court, and who has played a certain part in late events.

Lord Panmure has accepted the invitation of the noblemen and gentlemen of the county and burghs of Forfar, and has fixed Tuesday, the 30th inst., for the dinner.

The Princes and Princess of Savoy, the sons and daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, have arrived at Genoa from their tour to the Lago Maggiore and its vicinity. On the 29th ult. they visited several of the principal institutions of Genoa, and on the following day they attended a concert prepared for them at the singing-school for workmen.

The Royal Commissioners to inquire into the practice and procedure of the superior Courts of Law have appointed Mr. H. W. Walton, Master of the Court of Exchequer, to act as secretary to the commission.

Preparations are being made at Florence for a visit of the Emperor and Empress of Austria. It is said that their Majesties will also visit Rome.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Walter Harding, Esq., to be Recorder of Natal; and John Staples Findon, Esq., to be Colonial Engineer for her Majesty's settlements in the Gambia.

The King of the Belgians and the Count de Flanders left Brussels on Saturday last for the royal château at Ardenne, in order to enjoy a week's hunt in the celebrated forest of Ardenne. His Majesty was accompanied by Viscount Conway, Commissioner of the Civil List, and by his chief physician.

A mitre has been placed at the disposal of the Holy See by the death of the Right Rev. Bishop Murphy, of Cloyne, who expired on the 4th inst., at Fermoy. The prelate of the deceased has been very brief. He was consecrated on the 15th of September, 1849.

A similar amnesty to that just granted by the Emperor of Austria is expected to be shortly issued by the Pope.

The Duke and Prince of Glucksburg have arrived at Copenhagen, to express their gratitude to his Majesty for the decision which restores to them their honours.

Mr. Baillie Cochrane, of Lanarkshire (Conservative), has started as a candidate for that county, vacant by the recent demise of Mr. William Lockhart.

It is rumoured that Cardinal Morlot's "high mission" to Rome has relation to the coronation of Napoleon III., which, should peace be consolidated, will probably take place in 1857.

The Hon. Edwin Berkeley Portman has resigned his appointment as private secretary to the First Commissioner of Public Works.

Mr. Richard Andrews, the Mayor of Southampton, and candidate for the representation of the borough, lies dangerously ill at his residence at Winchester.

M. de Rochow has appealed to the Prussian Chambers to reconsider the sentence of imprisonment passed upon him for killing M. Hineckely in a duel.

General Enrique O'Donnell, brother of the late Minister of War, had been ordered to take up his residence at Tolosa.

At the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences of Lyons, General de la Marmora was nominated a corresponding member.

The Governorship of Heligoland, vacated by Sir John Hindmarsh, has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Richard Pattinson.

On the 5th inst., the King of Prussia was formally invested with the ensigns of the Legion of Honour.

Mr. Hall, who has for many years been the Poor-law Inspector in charge of the metropolitan district, has resigned his office in consequence of severe illness.

A new work by Dr. Veron, entitled "Quatre ans de Règne; où en sommes-nous?" is announced for January 15.

A letter from Berlin of the 5th, in the *Presse* of Brussels, says:—"Mr. Morris Moore was this day expelled from this capital by the police. He has gone to Dresden."

The New Orleans *Delta*, the organ of Jefferson Davis, nominates Governor Wise for the Secretaryship of State.

Dr. Brisset, a physician of Paris, born at Hirson (Aisne), has left a sum said to amount to from 250,000 fr. to 300,000 fr. to that commune for the establishment of almshouses for the poor.

Dr. Cox, sub-librarian at the Bodleian, is about to start for the Levant in search of MSS. The University has given Dr. Cox leave of absence for twelve months at the request of Government.

M. Schwilgue, sen., the celebrated author of the astronomical clock of the Cathedral of Strasburg, and other remarkable works, died a few days ago, at the age of eighty.

The *Moniteur* publishes a report from the Governor-General of Algeria, announcing a successful expedition against the Hamian tribes, and a skirmish with troops on the Morocco frontier.

The Speaker has given notice that, in a fortnight, he shall issue his warrant for the election of a Member to represent Lanarkshire in Parliament.

A brilliant and very numerous audience assembled at the Italiens last Saturday night, to witness the debut of La Piccolomini in Verdi's "Traviata." The fair Siennese was successful; but the opera was rated one of the worst of Verdi's, and, but for the excellence of the singing, it would have been a downright fiasco.

A Royal Commission will shortly be issued, appointing Lord Broughton, the Dean of St. Paul's, Mr. Faraday, Mr. Cockerell, R.A., Mr. R. Ford, and Mr. Geo. Richmond, to inquire into and determine the site of the new National Gallery, and to report on the desirableness of combining with it the Fine Art and Archaeological collections of the British Museum.

The Russian organ, the *Nord* of Brussels, which has been forbidden circulation through the Austrian empire, denies that it ever made personal attacks upon the Emperor Francis Joseph, and declares it will still continue to denounce what it calls the ambiguous policy of the Austrian Cabinet.

The French and Russian Ambassadors have both urged the release of the persons concerned in the late rising, hinting at serious consequences in the event of refusal. The Federal Council has declined compliance.



## S M I T H F I E L D C L U B P R I Z E S .



NO. 1. MR. WAINSBLEY'S PEN OF LEICESTER SHEEP (CLASS 22), GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST PRIZE £20. 2. DUKE OF RICHMOND'S PEN OF SOUTHDOWN (CLASS 27), GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST PRIZE £20.  
3. MR. SLATTER'S PEN OF LONGWOOLS, NOT LEICESTERS (CLASS 24), PRIZE £10.



NO. 10. MESSRS. GORRINGE'S PURE SUSSEX COW (CLASS 18), FIRST PRIZE £10. 11. THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S RED HIGHLAND OX (CLASS 13), FIRST PRIZE £20. 12. MR. BULT'S CROSSBRED SHORTHORN AND DEVON (CLASS 20), FIRST PRIZE £15. 13. SIR R. B. W. BULKELEY'S WELSH OX (CLASS 15), FIRST PRIZE £20. 14. MR. CAMPBELL'S WEST HIGHLAND COW (CLASS 14), PRIZE £10. 15. DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S DUN HIGHLAND OX, PRIZE SILVER MEDAL IN EXTRA STOCK. 16. MR. NEAME'S SUSSEX OX (CLASS 17), PRIZE £10. 17. MR. HEATH'S HEREFORD HEIFER (CLASS 7), PRIZE £15. 18. MR. NIBLETT'S SHORTHORN AND HEREFORD CROSSBRED (CLASS 19), PRIZE £15.



NO. 1. MR. COATE'S PEN OF BLACK PIGS (CLASS 30), GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST PRIZE £10. 2. MR. HALL'S PEN OF PIGS. 3. MR. WILLIAMS' PEN OF IMPROVED LEICESTER PIGS (CLASS 31), PRIZE £10.